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# THE UNION LEAGUE



## PHILADELPHIA

### 1910

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*The Union League of Philadelphia*

*Please exchange*

GEORGE P. MORGAN.

*Secretary*



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# THE UNION LEAGUE

## OF

### PHILADELPHIA

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OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS ELECTED DECEMBER 12, 1910  
STANDING COMMITTEES

THE ADVISORY REAL ESTATE BOARD

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING,

APRIL 23, 1910

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 12, 1910

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF

DIRECTORS

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

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REPORT OF THE GUEST COMMITTEE

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Address by HON. BOIES PENROSE, U. S. SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA

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RECEPTION TO FIRST DEFENDERS ASSOCIATION

Address by MR. JAMES F. HOPE, *President*

Address by HON. EDWIN S. STUART

Address by MAJOR HEBER S. THOMPSON

Address by MR. WILLIAM T. TILDEN

Address by THOMAS M. UTTLEY, ESQ.

Address by HON. WILLIAM W. PORTER

Address by COL. O. C. BOSBYSELL

Address by GEN. LOUIS WAGNER

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FAREWELL NIGHT

Address by MR. JAMES F. HOPE, *President*

Address by MR. C. STUART PATTERSON

Address by MR. EDWARD T. STOTESBURY

Address by HON. EDWIN S. STUART

Address by COL. R. DALE BENSON

Address by HON. DIMNER BEEBER

Address by HON. WILLIAM W. PORTER

Address by MR. WILLIAM T. TILDEN

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REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE ART ASSOCIATION

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1910

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BROAD STREET

BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND WALNUT STREETS

Founded November 22, 1862.

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Organized December 27, 1862.

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Incorporated March 30, 1864.

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House, 1118 Chestnut Street, opened January 22, 1863.

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House, 1216 Chestnut Street, opened August 18, 1864.

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Broad Street Building opened May 11, 1865.

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Fifteenth Street Building opened November 14, 1910.

OFFICERS

Elected December 12, 1910

President  
JAMES F. HOPE

Vice-Presidents

MORRIS L. CLOTHIER	WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS
WILLIAM T. TILDEN	THOMAS J. JEFFRIES

Directors

GEORGE P. MORGAN	FRANK C. GILLINGHAM
JAMES E. MITCHELL	LOUIS WAGNER
WILLIAM C. SPROUL	CLARENCE BISPHAM COLLIER
JOHN KISTERBOCK	JOHN GRIBBEL
JOHN W. HAMER	HARRISON TOWNSEND
GEORGE B. EVANS	JOHN C. LOWRY
JOSEPH B. McCALL	JOHN BANCROFT
WILLIAM K. HAUPT	

Elected by the Board of Directors,  
December 13, 1910

Secretary  
GEORGE P. MORGAN

Treasurer  
JAMES E. MITCHELL

108352

Union League of Phil



# STANDING COMMITTEES

Appointed December 13, 1910

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## House Committee

VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM T. TILDEN, *Chairman*

JAMES E. MITCHELL

FRANK C. GILLINGHAM

JOHN W. HAMER

CLARENCE BISPHAM COLLIER

## Guest Committee

VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS, *Chairman*

WILLIAM C. SPROUL

JOHN KISTERBOCK

GEORGE P. MORGAN

JOHN BANCROFT

## Finance Committee

VICE-PRESIDENT MORRIS L. CLOTHIER, *Chairman*

JOSEPH B. McCALL

LOUIS WAGNER

GEORGE B. EVANS

JOHN GRIBBEL

## Library Committee

VICE-PRESIDENT THOMAS J. JEFFRIES, *Chairman*

HARRISON TOWNSEND

JOHN BANCROFT

JOHN C. LOWRY

WILLIAM K. HAUPT

## Auditors

W. HARRY MILLER

FRANKLIN M. POTTS

EDWARD A. STOCKTON

## Committee on Membership

Elected by the Board of Directors

HORACE S. RIDINGS

ROBERT P. HOOPER

JOHN T. RILEY

ADAM A. STULL

HARRY T. STODDART

RICHARD T. McCARTER

GEORGE H. CLIFF

WILLIAM H. SMEDLEY

CHARLES M. GUDKNECHT

EDWIN F. KEEN

CLEMENT R. HOOPES

GEORGE H. HILL

KENNETH M. BLAKISTON

Elected by the Committee on Membership


GEORGE H. CLIFF

CHARLES M. GUDKNECHT

*Chairman*

*Secretary*





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THE ADVISORY REAL ESTATE BOARD  
OF  
THE UNION LEAGUE

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<sup>1</sup>JAMES C. BROOKS,  
<sup>1</sup>CHARLES E. PUGH,  
<sup>2</sup>SAMUEL S. SHARP,  
<sup>2</sup>GEORGE WATSON,

<sup>2</sup>JAMES BUTTERWORTH,  
<sup>2</sup>HARRY G. MICHENER,  
<sup>3</sup>ROBERT C. LIPPINCOTT,  
<sup>4</sup>EDWARD T. STOTESBURY,  
<sup>5</sup>DIMNER BEEBER.

JAMES F. HOPE.  
*President of the Union League, Ex-Officio.*

*Chairman*  
EDWARD T. STOTESBURY.

*Secretary*  
JAMES BUTTERWORTH.

<sup>1</sup>Elected by Board of Directors, February 9, 1897.

<sup>2</sup>Elected by the Corporation, March 22, 1897.

<sup>3</sup>Elected by Board of Directors, December 13, 1898.

<sup>4</sup>Elected by Board of Directors, { February 9, 1897.  
April 14, 1908.

<sup>5</sup>Elected by Board of Directors, December 15, 1908.



**MINUTES**  
**OF A**  
**SPECIAL MEETING**  
**OF**  
**THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA**

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April 23, 1910.

A Special Meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia was held on Saturday evening, April 23, 1910, to receive and act upon a recommendation of the Board of Directors relating to improvements of the League property.

PRESIDENT JAMES F. HOPE presided and MR. GEORGE P. MORGAN acted as Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT (at 8.20 o'clock p. m.) announced the presence of a quorum and requested the Secretary to read the call for the meeting.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:

April 12, 1910.

In accordance with Section 23, Article III, of the By-Laws, a special meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia will be held on Saturday evening, April 23, 1910, at eight o'clock, in the Assembly Hall, to receive and act upon a recommendation of the Board of Directors looking to the contemplated improvement of the middle section of The Union League building.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, this being a special meeting, nothing of a character other than that prescribed in the call can be considered. You have in your hands printed copies of the

Report of the Board of Directors, which is a brief of the matter which will come before you for consideration this evening. I will ask the Secretary to read the report.

THE SECRETARY read the report of the Board and the appended reports of the Finance Committee and Advisory Real Estate Board, as follows:

April 20, 1910.

*To the Members of The Union League:*

The approaching completion of the improvement of the western end of the League property has brought forcibly to the attention of your Board the condition of the middle section. The authorized temporary improvement of this section will yield no increase in income and no financial return on an expenditure of some \$70,000 or \$80,000. This temporary improvement seeming to your Board to be of doubtful expediency, as the amount expended would be a total loss when the League decides to make the permanent improvement, they were led to give serious consideration to the permanent improvement, and the subject was taken up with the architect, Mr. Horace Trumbauer.

A special meeting of your Board was held March 23, 1910, at which preliminary drawings were submitted. A committee, consisting of the officers, was appointed to formulate plans for a permanent improvement. This Committee reported to your Board March 31, 1910, approving the plans submitted, at an estimated cost of \$333,000; and further recommending the expenditure of \$20,000 for necessary changes to fit up the present oyster café and barber shop into a ladies' restaurant, and \$20,000 for enlarging the coat and toilet rooms, office facilities and wine and cigar departments, making a total of \$373,000 exclusive of architect's fees and furnishings, or, including the last two items, a total of approximately \$455,000.

The reports upon the proposition obtained by your Board from the Finance Committee and from the Advisory Real Estate Board are appended hereto.

These plans and the recommendations of the Finance Committee and Advisory Real Estate Board having met with the unanimous approval of your Board of Directors, they felt it to be incumbent upon them to call a special meeting of the Corporation



and lay these matters before the members for consideration and action.

The permanent improvement would be, in every way, in keeping with the building now being completed; would be economically a more profitable investment than the temporary and partial improvement; would result in a building the appearance and convenience of which would be in keeping with the dignity of The Union League, and the second step toward the carrying out of the proposed entire improvement adopted by the corporation on September 9, 1908.

Your Board therefore recommends for adoption the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be and they hereby are authorized to proceed in substantial accordance with plans now submitted by the architect to permanently improve the middle section of the League property extending from the eastern end of the building now under construction to the eastern end of the present café and billiard room; to make the necessary changes to fit up the present oyster café and barber shop into a ladies' restaurant, and to enlarge the coat and toilet rooms, office facilities and wine and cigar departments at a cost, including furnishings and architect's fees, of not exceeding \$475,000.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be and they hereby are authorized to expend all funds now in, or which may hereafter properly come into, the Capital Account for the building now under construction and for the improvements authorized by the foregoing resolution.

By order of the Board of Directors.

*Report of the Finance Committee upon the Proposition permanently to improve the middle section of the League property.*

Your Committee is unanimously of the opinion that the proposed plan is entirely feasible and that it may be financed on the following plan:

1. That the Corporation authorize the expenditure for building purposes for the present building and proposed improvements of all funds now in, or which may hereafter be deposited in, the Capital Account.

2. By using the unexpended balance of the \$650,000 already authorized for improvements, amounting to about \$85,000.

3. By using the proceeds of the sale of the \$350,000 unissued bonds now in the treasury, or so much thereof as may be necessary for this purpose.

Therefore your Committee submits the following resolutions to the Board of Directors for consideration of the Corporation at the special meeting to be called for the purpose of acting upon the report of the Board of Directors:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be and hereby are authorized to expend any moneys now in the Capital Account, or which may hereafter accrue to that account, for the present building and proposed improvements, in accordance with the plans submitted by the architect.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors recommend to the next annual meeting of the League the issuance and sale of so many of the remaining \$350,000 of bonds as may be necessary for the completion of the proposed improvements.

*Resolved, further*, That the proposed improvements shall not exceed the sum of Four Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$475,000), including architect's fees and furnishings.

*Report of the Advisory Real Estate Board upon the Proposition permanently to improve the middle section of the League property.*

"Yours of the 31st ultimo received, accompanied by sketches and plans of the proposed extended improvement to what is known as Section Two of the property of The Union League; and the Advisory Real Estate Board, after careful consideration of the subject, approves of the plans and the expenditure of money for the same."

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Board. What will be your action?

MR. WM. T. TILDEN: Mr. President, I move the acceptance of the Report of the Board of Directors and the adoption of the Resolutions as read by the Secretary.

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MR. TILDEN'S motion was numerously seconded.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard Mr. Tilden's motion, which has been duly seconded. Are you ready for the question?

("The question" being called for, the sense of the meeting was taken by the Chair and the motion adopted, there being only two votes in the negative.)

THE PRESIDENT: It is so ordered.

MR. JOS. B. McCALL moved an adjournment.

SEVERAL MEMBERS seconded the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion is that we do now adjourn.

The vote on the motion was unanimous, and the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE P. MORGAN,  
*Secretary.*





MINUTES  
OF THE  
FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF  
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

---

December 12, 1910.

The Forty-eighth Annual Meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia was held on Monday evening, December 12, 1910.

The President, MR. JAMES F. HOPE, presided; and MR. GEORGE P. MORGAN acted as Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT (at 8.10 o'clock) announced the arrival of the appointed hour for the meeting and the presence of a quorum.

THE SECRETARY read the call for the meeting, as follows:

December 3, 1910.

*"To the Members:*

The Annual Meeting of The Union League will be held on Monday evening, December 12, 1910, at eight o'clock, in the south room, first floor, new building on Fifteenth street.

The polls for the election of officers and directors will be open at 3 p. m., on the second floor, Broad street building, and remain open until 10 p. m., when they will be closed."

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, this is the Annual Meeting of the Corporation. The first business in order, according to the By-Laws, is the reading of the minutes of the last stated meeting, held December 13, 1909, and of the special meeting held April 23, 1910



MR. F. S. FERRAILLE: Mr. President, as the minutes of the stated meeting have been printed and the minutes of the special meeting will be printed and distributed to the members, I move that the reading thereof be dispensed with and that they be approved.

The motion was seconded and agreed to without dissent.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business in order is the reading of the Report of the Board of Directors.

MR. CHAS. M. GUDKNECHT: Mr. President, as the report has been printed and distributed, I move to dispense with the reading of it and that the recommendation to issue so many of the remaining \$350,000 bonds as may be necessary for the completion of the middle section be approved and made a part of the proceedings of this meeting.

The motion was seconded and agreed to without dissent.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business is the Report of the Treasurer and Auditors.

MR. CHAS. N. MANN: Mr. President, the report having been printed and distributed to the members, I move to dispense with the reading of it and that it be approved and made part of the proceedings of this meeting.

The motion was seconded and agreed to without dissent.

THE PRESIDENT: New business will now be entertained, precedence being given to several proposed amendments to the By-Laws. The first in order is the amendment offered by Mr. Franklin Baker, Jr., which the Chair requests the Secretary to read for information of the meeting.

THE SECRETARY read the notice and text of the proposed amendment as follows:

NOVEMBER 14, 1910.

"In accordance with Section 60, Article XVIII of the By-Laws, I hereby give notice that at the annual meeting to be held on Monday evening, December 12, 1910, I will propose the following amendment:

1. Amend Section 15, Article I, by striking out the word "and" after the word "Navy" in the title, and inserting after the word "Consular" the words "and Clerical," and inserting in the ninth line, after the words "United States," the following, "and Clergymen residing in the

city of Philadelphia, while in charge of a parish, church or congregation in the city of Philadelphia," and striking out the word "and" after the word "navy" in the eighteenth line, and inserting after the word "Consular," in the same line, the words "and Clerical," so that Section 15 will read:

#### ARMY, NAVY, CONSULAR AND CLERICAL ROLL.

15. Officers of the army or navy or marine corps of the United States, on duty in the city of Philadelphia, or within a distance of fifty miles therefrom, revenue cutter line officers of the United States in actual commission, being citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and retired officers residing in the city of Philadelphia and not engaged in any business or in the practice of any profession, and Consuls of foreign governments duly accredited to the port of Philadelphia and not being citizens of the United States, and Clergymen residing in the city of Philadelphia, while in charge of a parish, church or congregation in the city of Philadelphia, may, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the admission of active members, be admitted to the privileges of the Club House, use of the corporate property and may introduce visitors to the Club House upon payment of an annual tax equal to one-half of the yearly rate paid by active members if admitted between November 1 and April 30; if admitted between May 1 and October 31, an amount equal to one-twelfth of the yearly rate for each month from the date of admission; and for each year of the use of the privileges granted hereunder every member on the Army, Navy, Consular and Clerical Roll shall pay to the Treasurer, on the first day of November, or within sixty days thereafter, an amount equal to one-half of the yearly tax of active members.

2. And rescind Section 16, Article II, referring to guests of The Union League as constituting the Clerical Roll.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) FRANKLIN BAKER, JR.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the amendment offered by Mr. Baker. That gentleman is not present, but a letter from him is in the hands of the Secretary and, with your permission, the Chair will ask for the reading of it.

THE SECRETARY read as follows:



PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1910.

MR. GEO. P. MORGAN,  
*Secretary of The Union League,*  
Philadelphia, Penna.

DEAR SIR:

Owing to my leaving for Porto Rico to-day I will not be on hand Monday night to read my proposed amendments. Will you therefore kindly read them for me? If you think it advisable you may read the following.

"These proposals have not been made without due forethought but after consultation with some of the oldest and best thinking members of the Club. They are made without prejudice and for the best interest of the Clergy.

The proposed amendments change the free privileges heretofore granted to Clergymen as guests, and make them members by placing them on the same roll with the Army and Navy officers, who pay one-half the regular yearly dues and without the entrance fee of \$300.

The proposition seems a fair one—no one can deny that. The privileges of The Union League are very great, and three-fourths of the ministers would rather pay this small sum and feel independent than accept the privileges free.

Furthermore, we must consider that the conditions have changed since the regular roll was made. To-day the Club has a great many applicants for membership, and while those applying for full membership are obliged to wait nearly seven years the clerical applicant is admitted on short notice. This is granting them privileges far in excess of those granted to regular members and without any cost whatsoever.

Theoretically, a minister occupies the same space in the Club room as a regular member, so by abolishing the Clerical Roll entirely we could elect a number of regular members, bringing into the Club a considerable amount for entrance fees and yearly dues, which are absolutely necessary for the support of the Club.

My proposal is not to abolish the Clerical Roll entirely, and it is hoped that many of them may be retained by paying the small sum of one-half the regular dues. I think the Clergy we have are in a position to pay this much. The proposal, considering all interested, is a fair one.

Respectfully submitted,

Yours very truly,

FRANKLIN BAKER, JR."

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the question is before you. What is your pleasure?

CAPT. S. EMLÉN MEIGS: Mr. President, I am opposed to the adoption of that portion of the proposed amendment which refers to the Clerical Roll, and hope that the By-Law (16) relating to that roll may continue to stand as it virtually has stood for the past forty-eight years. The proposer of the amendment states that he consulted some of the oldest members. He did not consult me, though I am one of the oldest members.

The Clerical Roll has always been regarded as a graceful courtesy extended to our Clergy by The Union League. Many citizens not members of the League have been gratified by its maintenance; and many ladies—God bless them!—have been much pleased by this action of the League.

Gentlemen, I have long thought that the Clergy, so important a part of our community, are unfortunately situated in this world because they are usually approached socially by pious people only, who are slow to tell them of their faults if they have any; and I believe it is good for them to visit the League because here they meet lots of sinners—of whom perhaps I am the chiefest. It has been my privilege to converse with many Clergymen here, whom I have never left without feeling they had done me some good and that I had done them more good.

We now have on the Clerical Roll one hundred and twelve Clergymen, who appreciate the courtesy thus shown them. Most of them, however, visit the League but seldom. Our door-keepers tell me that, on the average, ten come on Mondays, five on other week-days and none on Sundays. One prominent Clergyman, who was proposed for the roll by myself, has been here in ten years, I think, but three times.

Most of the Clergymen cannot afford to pay half dues, as this amendment proposes, especially as they come so seldom; and if it is adopted I believe three-fourths of them will resign, which we would regret very much. I hope the amendment will be defeated.

SECRETARY MORGAN: Mr. President, without wishing to take any part in the discussion I would like to correct one statement of Captain Meigs', in which he is in error. Up to 1895 there



was no By-Law providing for the Clerical Roll, and the only provision for it was contained in a Rule of the Board of Directors regulating admissions. In that year there was a general revision of the By-Laws by a committee of the League; and the report of that committee, which was adopted by the Club, established the Clerical Roll as a By-Law. Previously it existed only by virtue of a rule of the Board of Directors, as I have stated.

CAPTAIN MEIGS: Well, Mr. President, if it was not a By-Law for all that time, then it was a Rule of the Board; and loyal members of the League always obey the rules of the League.

MR. PETER BOYD: Mr. President, I am requested by one of the honorable army of commuters to propose an amendment, and it is one which will appeal to our suburban brethren without discussion. My proposition is to amend Section 16, Article II, which extends the privileges of the Club House to Clergymen, so that the first part of it shall read: "A Clergyman residing in the city of Philadelphia or within a radius, in Pennsylvania, of twenty-five miles from said city, while in charge of a parish, church or congregation wholly or in part in said city or within said radius, may be personally admitted, etc.;" the object being to enlarge the range of the privilege so that members residing within twenty-five miles of the city may have their Clergy come in here if they so desire.

SEVERAL MEMBERS seconded the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT stated the question upon Mr. Boyd's amendment.

COL. R. DALE BENSON: *Mr. President and Gentlemen of The Union League*—Permit me for a moment to address myself to the pending amendment which proposes to abrogate time-honored privileges that have been enjoyed by certain guests of the League. Nearly forty-eight years have elapsed since the Board of Directors of this great institution, representing the founders and the membership, placed upon record the following, which I quote from the minutes of the Board as of February 1, 1863: "On the motion of Mr. Whitney it was resolved that any clergyman subscribing to the fundamental articles of the League, omit-



ting Section 3, shall be entitled to the privileges of the Club House." That action was subsequently modified, through an amendment to the By-Laws, by restricting the privilege to Clergymen already in charge of a parish, church or congregation in the city of Philadelphia. With that modification the privilege has stood until now, when the semi-centennial of The Union League is rapidly approaching.

It seems to me it is not difficult to surmise the motive actuating the Directors of this institution, at that early day, in extending this extraordinary privilege. The Union League of Philadelphia had been organized to foster and promote love of country and loyalty to the Government at a time when, as some of my fellow members will recall, the country was writhing in the throes of the most stupendous civil war in history, when the Union of States was threatened with dissolution and even the life of the Republic was in jeopardy. The situation was appalling; and it may be difficult for the generation of to-day—probably some then unborn and others very young—to comprehend the peculiar and tremendous difficulties which confronted the patriotic men of those days. The Northern and Southern States, up to that time, were a homogeneous nation with no dividing line, but differing radically upon the question of slavery. At the outbreak of the war the commercial and social relations between the two sections were close and intimate, marriage and intermarriage intertwined the people of the North and South in one national family, and the family relation extended into both sections. The inauguration of the war brought home to every Northern man the tremendous question, Shall the Union be preserved irrespective of commercial obligations, family ties and blood relationships; and the great struggle was on between Union and Disunion, Copperheadism and Patriotism, with the question of State Rights also to be combated. Under these conditions The Union League of Philadelphia was organized for the purpose of aiding the Government by educating the popular mind and impressing upon citizens the importance of subordinating all considerations to the single one of preserving the Union and maintaining the Republic. It sought every legitimate means and recourse in support of its patriotic mission. It appealed to the Northern

church and its pulpits for assistance, and nobly was the appeal responded to. In order that the Clergymen might breathe the spirit and partake of the inspiration and the patriotism of The Union League they were invited to become guests of this institution and given the privileges of the Club House. They proved a powerful acquisition. They preached from the text that next to Godliness is love of country and, by their zealous labors, placed the country and The Union League under lasting obligation. In recognition of that obligation and in a spirit of gratitude, this privilege, spread upon the records of this Club since February, 1863, has become a tradition handed down by the founders. No other club or institution has ventured such action. Has The Union League of Philadelphia suffered by this tradition or has it profited by it? I leave the decision in your hands, gentlemen, confident of what your response will be after a perusal of the Annual Report that has just been submitted.

The question may be asked, Why did not the founders and the Board of Directors in those early days invite the Clergy to become members of The Union League? The answer is that they should be credited with a higher motive than that which apparently animates the mover of this amendment in aiming to put a stipend of money into the treasury of the Club. Another consideration is that the average Clergyman is not a man of large means. He would mar the dignity of his profession if he entered the marts of trade or the stock exchange in order to add to his meagre compensation. I assert without fear of successful contradiction that the average remuneration of a Clergyman in the city of Philadelphia is small. It is possibly smaller than you are aware of; and only in rare instances, I think, could he afford to place himself upon the roll of the Club as a paying member. Clergymen occupy a high position as members of a self-denying profession. I repeat that in Philadelphia that profession has rendered distinguished service to The Union League and the country. The obligation which that service has entailed upon us has not been paid and is entitled to due acknowledgment.

This amendment, gentlemen, presents itself to my mind as unwise. I appeal to you from the wisdom and the memory of the founders; I appeal to you from the tradition as it has stood



for forty-eight years, under which the Club has prospered; I appeal to you from what I believe to be the best interests of The Union League to allow this privilege to stand without amendment.

Mr. President, without intending to eliminate debate, as the discussion has probably closed, I move that the pending motion to amend Section 15, Article I, and the amendment to the amendment be laid upon the table. (Applause.)

SEVERAL MEMBERS seconded the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion of Col. Benson that the pending amendment and the amendment to the amendment be laid upon the table is not debatable. The Chair will take the sense of the meeting upon it. (After stating the question and taking the vote, which was almost unanimously in the affirmative, the Chair added:) The ayes have it. The motion is agreed to and the amendments are tabled.

THE PRESIDENT: The next proposed amendments were posted by order of the Board of Directors and relate to two sections. They will be read.

THE SECRETARY read the preliminary notice and the full texts of the amendments as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1910.

The Board of Directors have, in accordance with Section 60, Article XVIII, of the By-Laws, unanimously directed the Secretary to post on the bulletin board the following proposed amendments for the consideration of the members at the annual meeting to be held December 12, 1910.

To amend Section 8, Article I, by striking out the word "three" after the word "thousand," in the second line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six," so that Section 8 will read:

#### LIMITATION OF THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

8. There shall not be at any one time more than ten honorary members, nor more than two thousand six hundred active members, nor more than one hundred and fifty life members.

OR

To amend Section 12, Article I, by striking out the words "seventy-five" in the sixth line, and also in the

eleventh line, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ninety," so that Section 12 will read:

### ACTIVE MEMBERS.

#### THEIR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.

12. Every active member shall, within fifteen days after his election by the Board of Directors, sign the Membership Roll containing the Charter, By-Laws and Rules, and pay to the Treasurer an entrance fee of three hundred dollars; and, if elected between November 1 and April 30, an annual tax of ninety dollars; if elected between May 1 and October 31, an amount equal to one-twelfth of the yearly rate for each month from the date he complies with the above requirements. In every year thereafter every active member shall pay to the Treasurer on the first day of November, or within sixty days thereafter, an annual tax of ninety dollars; and he shall enjoy every right of membership.

(Signed by the Secretary.)

THE SECRETARY: Both of the amendments have been posted, one as an alternate for the other, and the action of the meeting on either will be conclusive as to both.

THE PRESIDENT stated the question to be upon agreeing to the first amendment.

GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER: Mr. President, I move that the amendment to Section 8, Article I, increasing the membership by three hundred members, be adopted as read.

SEVERAL MEMBERS seconded the motion.

THE PRESIDENT inquired of the meeting whether the motion and the amendment were fully understood and, upon receiving a satisfactory assurance, stated the question to be upon "increasing the membership and making it two thousand six hundred, instead of two thousand three hundred, active members."

After taking the vote the Chair appeared reluctant to decide that the requisite two-thirds had voted affirmatively. Meanwhile members voting in the minority called for "a division."

GENERAL WAGNER: Mr. President, before the division is taken permit me a very few words. One of two things must be done at



this meeting—either an increase in membership voted or an increase in the annual dues—one of those two things. The enlargement of our building and the necessary incidental expenditures demand greater income; and it is simply a question whether that greater income had better be secured by an increase in the active membership or by an increase in the dues of those who are now members. In addition to that, if this amendment to Section 8, Article I, is agreed to it will help to lighten the head of the list of twenty-seven hundred applicants for membership. It will not make a very extensive hole in the list but it will take in three hundred more rapidly than they could come in otherwise. When we sit down and calmly consider the condition of the League financially, which is first class in every respect, and realize that our expenditures are materially increased by reason of the improvements that have been made and others that will be made I am sure that the first amendment, increasing the membership by three hundred, will commend itself to the judgment of more than two-thirds of the active members of the League; and hence my motion to adopt this amendment. Of course if this is adopted it will be unnecessary to consider the second proposition at this time.

THE PRESIDENT invited further remarks and, no response being made, announced that a division had been called for. He added: Under the rules a change in the By-Laws requires a two-thirds vote. The Chair had hoped that the vote just taken would be decisive enough to make an actual count unnecessary but, as it was not, the sense of the meeting will now be taken by tellers. The Chair appoints as tellers Mr. Peter Boyd and Mr. William J. McClary.

The vote was then taken. Under the direction of the Chair, the members voting on either side formed in line to the left of the platform and were counted as they passed between the tellers, those in favor of the motion having precedence.

THE TELLERS reported the following as the result of their count: in favor of the motion, 404; opposed to it, 95.

THE PRESIDENT, in accordance with the Tellers' report, announced that the motion of General Wagner had been carried.

The Section as amended was then adopted.

THE SECRETARY, by request of the Chair, read the amended By-Law (Section 8, Article I) as follows:

LIMITATION OF THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

8. There shall not be at any one time more than ten honorary members, nor more than two thousand six hundred active members, nor more than one hundred and fifty life members.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. President, I beg to withdraw the alternate amendment suggested by the Board of Directors.

THE PRESIDENT: If there be no objection the alternate is withdrawn.

The next proposed amendment to the By-Laws has been presented by Mr. Charles S. Hawkins. It will be read.

THE SECRETARY read the preliminary notice and the text of the proposed amendment as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1910.

MR. GEORGE P. MORGAN,

*Secretary, The Union League of Philadelphia.*

DEAR SIR:

As provided for in Section 60 of the By-Laws, I beg to propose the following amendment to Article V, Section 35, entitled "The Ballots": Instead of the words, "No vote shall be counted in which more persons are voted for than are to be elected," substitute the following, "No vote shall be counted unless it has the exact number of names voted for that are required to fill the various offices."

Yours very truly,

(Signed) CHARLES S. HAWKINS.

So that Section 35 will read:

THE BALLOTS.

The tickets used at such elections shall be furnished by the Secretary and shall be printed on paper of uniform size, shape and color, without any device of any kind thereon except the time of holding the election and the words "Union League Ticket." Such tickets shall contain, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons nomi-



nated for the respective offices, with a memorandum printed over each class of nominations, stating the number to be voted for: *Provided, however*, that the names of candidates who are at the time officers of the corporation shall be marked with an asterisk, and there shall be an explanatory note showing the purpose of said mark. Two of such tickets shall be sent by mail to each member's last known address at least one week before the election. Each member shall mark his ticket with a cross, thus, X, opposite the name of the person he desires to vote for for each office. No vote shall be counted unless it has the exact number of names voted for that are required to fill the various offices. *Provided, however*, that the erasure of a name or names from a ticket shall not invalidate it.

MR. J. HENRY DINGEE: Mr. President, I move to lay that amendment upon the table.

SEVERAL MEMBERS seconded the motion.

THE PRESIDENT, in stating the question, remarked that he had anticipated giving Mr. Hawkins an opportunity to speak upon his proposition. However, repeated and determined calls were made for question, whereupon Mr. Dingee's motion was promptly acted upon and carried by a decisive vote, and the amendment was tabled.

MR. CHARLES W. SPARHAWK: Mr. President, I move that the By-Laws and Rules that have been amended be printed, for the information of the members, as a part of the proceedings of this meeting, particularly as those in which changes have been made will demand reprinting, so that we may know where we stand.

THE PRESIDENT: It has been the custom to print them.

MR. SPARHAWK: I have read the published proceedings for the last three or four years but have found no memorandum of the changes made from time to time.

THE PRESIDENT: The By-Laws and Rules are published separately from the minutes of meetings of the League and those by-laws which are amended also appear in the Year Book. The gentleman can get one of those books in the office.

MR. SPARHAWK: I think they ought to be printed in the regular yearly reports.

MR. SPARHAWK'S motion, being acted upon, was rejected by a decisive vote.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, it is customary for the League, at its Annual Meeting, to express its grateful appreciation of the services of those officers and Directors who, under the rules, are unable to continue in office. The Chair therefore suggests that suitable action be taken with reference to retiring officers and calls upon Col. Wiedersheim for a response.

COL. THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM: Mr. President, I offer the following preambles and resolution:

WHEREAS, Hon. William W. Porter having declined to serve longer as a Vice-President; and

WHEREAS, Messrs. Howard B. French, Thomas J. Jeffries, E. Eldridge Pennock and Thomas K. Ober having declined to serve longer as Directors; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the thanks of The Union League be and hereby are extended to the gentlemen named for the faithful and efficient services rendered by them during the incumbency of their respective offices.

NUMEROUS MEMBERS seconded the resolution.

A vote was taken without discussion and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT invited further business and, none being presented, suggested a recess to await the presentation of the report of the Tellers conducting the election for officers.

On motion of MR. F. S. FERAILLE (at nine o'clock), a recess for one hour and fifteen minutes was ordered.

At 10.15 o'clock the session was resumed, PRESIDENT HOPE in the chair.

The report of the Tellers to conduct the election for officers and Directors was presented by their Chairman, MR. W. HARRY MILLER.

THE SECRETARY read the report as follows:



*To the President and Board of Directors of The Union  
League of Philadelphia:*

The Tellers appointed to conduct the election for officers and directors beg leave to report that 1,387 ballots were cast; of which 23 were irregular as to markings, being without the required cross (×) and not counted. Three were irregular as to directors, but counted as to officers.

The respective candidates received the number of votes herein set opposite their names.

Respectfully submitted,

W. HARRY MILLER, *Chairman*,  
HORACE C. JONES,  
WILLIAM G. HOPPER,  
CHARLES A. PORTER, JR.,  
J. WARREN COULSTON, JR.,  
LOUIS A. FLANAGAN,  
MIERS BUSCH,  
J. WALTER DOUGLASS,  
HENRY L. HEULINGS,  
ALFRED PEARCE,  
STOCKTON BATES,  
GEORGE T. Gwilliam,  
ROLAND ALTEMUS,  
LEWIS W. KLAHR,  
WILLIAM B. SHEPPARD.

Return of votes cast:

*President:*

(One to be voted for.)

James F. Hope..... 1,256

*Vice-Presidents:*

(Four to be voted for.)

William Henry Brooks..... 1,019

Morris L. Clothier..... 953

Howard B. French..... 749

Thomas J. Jeffries..... 813

William T. Tilden..... 1,127

*Directors:*

(Fifteen to be voted for.)

John Bancroft..... 644

Lewis E. Beitler..... 543

W. H. Carpenter..... 378

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J. B. Colahan, Jr. ....	541
Clarence Bispham Collier.....	741
John J. R. Craven.....	527
George B. Evans.....	965
Frank C. Gillingham.....	759
John Gribbel.....	664
John W. Hamer.....	874
William K. Haupt.....	629
J. T. Jackson.....	494
John Kisterbock.....	703
Frank D. LaLanne.....	408
John C. Lowry.....	651
Joseph B. McCall.....	895
James E. Mitchell.....	875
George P. Morgan.....	1,210
Louis P. Posey.....	628
William M. Scott.....	523
Joshua L. Shoemaker.....	433
William C. Sproul.....	836
Harrison Townsend.....	663
John W. Townsend.....	262
Louis Wagner.....	724
Stephen W. White.....	182
C. Cresson Wistar .....	143

(The reading of the returns was interspersed with the applause of the meeting in compliment to the candidates who had led the poll.)

THE SECRETARY then read the names of the successful candidates, viz:—

*President*—JAMES F. HOPE.

*Vice-Presidents*—WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS, MORRIS L. CLOTHIER, THOMAS J. JEFFRIES and WILLIAM T. TILDEN.

*Directors*—JOHN BANCROFT, CLARENCE BISPHAM COLLIER, GEORGE B. EVANS, FRANK C. GILLINGHAM, JOHN GRIBBEL, JOHN W. HAMER, WILLIAM K. HAUPT, JOHN KISTERBOCK, JOHN C. LOWRY, JOSEPH B. MCCALL, JAMES E. MITCHELL, GEORGE P. MORGAN, WILLIAM C. SPROUL, HARRISON TOWNSEND and LOUIS WAGNER.

THE PRESIDENT: The candidates whose names have just been

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read are now declared elected. They will be duly notified by the Secretary of their election.

To the successful candidates the Chair desires to offer congratulations; to those who have failed of success an expression of thanks and appreciation from the Chair for the use of their names on the ballot, and wishes for better luck in the future.

The business of the Annual Meeting having been disposed of, the Chair awaits a motion to adjourn.

On motion of MR. F. S. FERAILLE (at 10.40 p. m.), an adjournment was ordered.

GEORGE P. MORGAN,

*Secretary.*





FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

## THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

October 31, 1910.

*To the Members of The Union League of Philadelphia:*

In compliance with the By-Laws, your Board of Directors respectfully submits its annual report for the year ending October 31, 1910, transmitting herewith the reports of the Treasurer, and of the House, Guest, Finance, Library and Building Committees, and of the Art Association.

The following statement shows the number of members and guests October 31, 1910, and the changes during the year ending on that date.

Active members November 1, 1909 .....	2,178
Deaths .....	51
Resignations .....	9
Declined to qualify .....	4
Transferred to Active Life Roll .....	4
Dropped .....	3
	— 71
	2,107
Elected during the year .....	181
Active members October 31, 1910 .....	2,288

Active life members November 1, 1909 .....	150
Deaths .....	4
	<hr/> 146
Transferred to Active Life Roll during the year .	4
	<hr/>
Active life members October 31, 1910 .....	150
	<hr/> <hr/>
Re-elected under Amended By-Law, adopted December 9, 1907,	
Members on roll November 1, 1909 .....	7
Re-elected during the year .....	1
	<hr/>
Number on roll October 31, 1910 .....	8
	<hr/> <hr/>
Honorary members November 1, 1910 .....	6
(There were no changes on this roll during the year.)	
Members on the Army, Navy and Consular roll November 1, 1909 .....	33
Deaths .....	3
Resignations .....	2
Declined to qualify .....	1
	<hr/> 6
	<hr/>
	27
Elected during the year .....	5
	<hr/>
Members on the Army, Navy and Consular roll October 31, 1910 .....	32
	<hr/> <hr/>
Number of guests on the Clerical roll November 1, 1909 .....	107
Deaths .....	3
Resignations .....	2
	<hr/> 5
	<hr/>
	102
Elected during the year .....	10
	<hr/>
Guests on the roll October 31, 1910 .....	112
	<hr/> <hr/>

The names on the "Register of Candidates for Membership" October 31, 1910, numbered 2,741.

The thanks of The Union League are due to the gentlemen composing the Committee on Membership for the valuable and conscientious manner in which they have performed their work during the past year, and the Board of Directors hereby extends to these gentlemen its appreciation of the able way in which they have discharged the delicate duties entrusted to them.

On the evening following the annual election, a meeting of the Board of Directors for organization was held, at which George P. Morgan and M. Riebenack were unanimously re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

The following Standing Committees were appointed by the President:

HOUSE COMMITTEE.—Vice-President William T. Tilden, Chairman; M. Riebenack, James E. Mitchell, E. Eldridge Pennock and John W. Hamer.

GUEST COMMITTEE.—Vice-President William W. Porter, Chairman; Thomas J. Jeffries, William C. Sproul, George P. Morgan and John Kisterbock.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Vice-President Morris L. Clothier, Chairman; Howard B. French, Joseph B. McCall, George B. Evans and Louis Wagner.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.—Vice-President William Henry Brooks, Chairman; Howard B. French, Thomas K. Ober, Frank C. Gillingham and William M. Scott.

And the following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Committee on Membership for the ensuing year:

Horace S. Ridings, Clarence B. Collier, John T. Riley, Harry T. Stoddart, George H. Cliff, Charles M. Gudknecht, Clement R. Hoopes, Robert P. Hooper, Adam A. Stull, Richard T. McCarter, William H. Smedley, John Gribbel and Edwin F. Keen.

THE PRESIDENT appointed the following as a Building Committee:

BUILDING COMMITTEE.—Vice-President William T. Tilden, Chairman; M. Riebenack, James E. Mitchell, John Kisterbock and John W. Hamer.

Owing to ill health, M. Riebenack resigned as Director and Treasurer at the meeting of the Board held on May 10th, and James E. Mitchell was unanimously elected Treasurer, to fill



the unexpired term. Frank C. Gillingham was transferred from the Library Committee to the House and Building Committees. Louis P. Posey, M.D., was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Riebenack, and appointed a member of the Library Committee.

On May 14th, four days after his resignation from the Board of Directors, Mr. Riebenack passed away, and at the meeting of the Board held on June 14th the following minute was unanimously adopted, and a copy engrossed and sent to the family:

"This Board of Directors note with deep sorrow the decease of their colleague, Mr. M. Riebenack, closely following his resignation, on account of illness, from all official connection with The Union League, which he had so faithfully served for nearly twelve years as a Director, and, continuously since 1902, as Treasurer, also having served during that entire period as a member of the most important Committees of the Board.

Mr. Riebenack possessed to a rare degree those qualities which endear men to each other, and enrich social life. To an unusual ability and capacity for earnest work, he added a clearness and accuracy of perception which caused him to be esteemed highly among men, and his quick grasp of essentials and conservative judgment were helpful in many difficult situations.

He was a manly man, faithful and upright, and had the esteem and regard of all with whom he came in contact. His death is not only a sad loss to his friends and associates in this and other organizations with which he was connected, but also to this community, in which many years of his useful life were passed, and where he earned for himself the reputation of an earnest, capable, honorable gentleman. Surely no richer legacy could be left to his loved ones and friends, for

'A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches—  
And loving favor rather than silver and gold.'"

In addition to its stated meetings, the Board held two special meetings during the year.

The special meeting held March 23d was for the purpose of considering improvements to the middle section of the League property, and, after discussion, the matter was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of President James F. Hope, Chairman; Vice-Presidents Morris L. Clothier, William T. Til-



den and William Henry Brooks, and Secretary George P. Morgan, with instructions to formulate plans for the permanent improvement of the middle section, in lieu of the temporary improvements already authorized, and to report to a special meeting of the Board.

The special meeting held March 31st was for the purpose of receiving and acting on the report of the Special Committee appointed at a special meeting of the Board held March 23d. The report submitted was adopted, and the subject of the proposed improvements, together with the plans, referred to the Advisory Real Estate Board for report. The Finance Committee was requested to prepare and submit to the Board at its next stated meeting a detailed statement of the estimated income and expenditures that would accrue, should the proposed improvements be authorized, and also a statement of the income of The Union League with its present facilities, for submission to the members.

At the stated meeting of the Board, held April 12th, a report was received from the Advisory Real Estate Board, as follows:

"Yours of the 31st ultimo received, accompanied by sketches and plans of the proposed extended improvement to what is known as Section Two of the property of The Union League, and the Advisory Real Estate Board, after careful consideration of the subject, approves of the plans and the expenditure of money for the same."

The Finance Committee also submitted a report, giving the estimated income and expenditures for the proposed middle section, and the following resolution was adopted by the Board:

*Resolved*, That the report of the Finance Committee be received, and a special meeting of The Union League called for Saturday evening, April 23, 1910, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of taking action on the proposed permanent improvements to the middle section of The Union League property, as embodied in the recommendations of the Board of Directors, and that the preparation of the circular to be distributed at said meeting be referred to the President and Officers of the Board.

(A detailed account of the above mentioned meeting will be found in another portion of this report.)

The Board of Directors subsequently referred to the Building Committee the resolution adopted at the special meeting of

The Union League, and authorized said Committee to proceed with the contemplated improvements. The progress made will be shown in the report of the Building Committee attached hereto.

The report of the House Committee sets forth in detail the work of the year, in the conduct of the house, the care of the property, and the promotion of the comfort of the members.

The Guest Committee's report covers the celebration of the One Hundred and First Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, at which time the Honorable Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was the guest of honor, and delivered a very interesting address, after which he was tendered a reception by the members; also of the luncheon and reception to the First Defenders' Association of Pennsylvania on April 18, 1910.

The Finance Committee's report refers to the Treasurer's report for statement of Income and Capital Accounts, and in accordance with their recommendations, your Board has resolved to offer the amendments suggested, which have been properly posted, and will be considered at the annual meeting to be held on December 12, 1910, and to ask approval of the resolution adopted at the special meeting held April 23d, that the Board of Directors recommend the issuance and sale of so many of the remaining \$350,000 of bonds as may be necessary for the completion of the proposed improvements.

The Library Committee reports the purchase of 473 volumes, and the acquisition of a large number of books and pamphlets, presented by members.

The Art Association continues its good work. The value of this Association should not be lost sight of. Its gifts add much to the beauty and attractiveness of the house, thereby affording pleasure to the members and their guests. Within the next few months, the Association is planning to place a number of appropriate pictures in the different rooms in the Fifteenth Street Building, and it is hoped that the members will respond liberally to the annual appeal for contributions.

The reception by the President and Board of Directors was held on New Year's Day, and was again a great success, the attendance being 1,068.

GEORGE P. MORGAN,

*Secretary.*



ACTIVE LIFE ROLL.

DECEASED.

DE HAVEN, HOLSTEIN .....	Jan.	20, 1910
LEE, SAMUEL .....	June	23, 1910
RIEBENACK, MAX .....	May	14, 1910
WOODS, D. F., (M.D.).....	July	28, 1910

ACTIVE ROLL.

DECEASED.

BIDDLE, WILLIAM F. ....	Aug.	10, 1910
BOSLER, JOSEPH .....	Sept.	12, 1910
BROCK, ARTHUR .....	Dec.	24, 1909
BROCK, WILLIAM PENN .....	Nov.	22, 1909
BUCK, STANLEY L. ....	Mar.	3, 1910
CLARK, ALLIN R. ....	April	15, 1910
CLIFTON, HENRY G.....	June	18, 1910
COATES, HENRY T. ....	Jan.	22, 1910
CONVERSE, JOHN H. ....	May	3, 1910
COOPER, THOMAS V.....	Dec.	19, 1909
CROZER, SAMUEL A. ....	June	28, 1910
DALE, HENRY .....	Feb.	10, 1910
DIVINE, CLEMENT M. ....	Dec.	8, 1909
DUDLEY, CHARLES B. (M.D.) .....	Dec.	21, 1909
EAGAN, DANIEL .....	June	9, 1910
FORREST, HENRY C. ....	April	3, 1910
GALEY, WILLIAM T. ....	Sept.	2, 1910
GILPIN, HOOD .....	Sept.	14, 1910
GOSLING, ADOLPH .....	July	3, 1910
GOVETT, A. R. ....	Oct.	29, 1910
GROSS, WILLIAM C. ....	May	2, 1910
GROVE, GEORGE W. ....	April	17, 1910
HARDING, JOHN M. ....	June	26, 1910
HEWES, WILLIAM A. ....	Nov.	22, 1909
HOOVEN, J. HENRY .....	Oct.	9, 1910
KELLY, WILLIAM D. ....	Dec.	9, 1909
KIMBALL, WILLIAM S. ....	Mar.	4, 1910
KITTINGER, L. A. (M.D.) .....	Jan.	1, 1910
KLINE, MAHLON N. ....	Nov.	27, 1909
LAURENT, EDWARD .....	Feb.	21, 1910
MILLER, RICHARD R. ....	April	5, 1910
MORRIS, ISRAEL W. ....	Dec.	18, 1909
MOULTON, BYRON P. ....	Dec.	11, 1909
MULHOLLAND, ST. CLAIR A. ....	Feb.	17, 1910
NEKERVIS, THOMAS S. ....	Feb.	8, 1910



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OELLERS, RICHARD G. ....	June 20, 1910
PEARCE, THOMAS A. ....	Nov. 8, 1909
POTTS, FRANCIS L. ....	Mar. 11, 1910
POWELL, W. BLEDDYN ....	April 26, 1910
REX, OLIVER P. (M.D.) ....	May 15, 1910
READ, FRANK ....	July 28, 1910
REEVE, BENJAMIN C. ....	July 28, 1910
RUSHTON, RICHARD H. ....	Jan. 22, 1910
SELTZER, J. R. ....	Mar. 1, 1910
SMITH, J. FRAILEY ....	Mar. 1, 1910
STEVENS, JOHN S. ....	July 14, 1910
STRADLING, WALTER ....	Jan. 24, 1910
WALKER, JAMES B. (M.D.) ....	Oct. 19, 1910
WALTON, S. DAVIS ....	Sept. 6, 1910
WHELEN, CHARLES S. ....	June 10, 1910
WOOD, RICHARD ....	Sept. 30, 1910

## RESIGNED.

ATKINSON, HENRY C. ....	Oct. 31, 1910
CARSON, THOMAS L. ....	Oct. 31, 1910
GRIEB, WILLIAM F. ....	Oct. 31, 1910
JESSUP, H. I. (M.D.) ....	Sept. 13, 1910
MCCURDY, F. ALLEN ....	Oct. 31, 1910
PIKE, GEORGE L. (M.D.) ....	Oct. 31, 1910
SMITH, C. SHILLARD ....	Oct. 11, 1910
WARWICK, CHARLES F. ....	Oct. 31, 1910
WISE, HOMER ....	Oct. 31, 1910

## TRANSFERRED TO ACTIVE LIFE ROLL.

MIDDLETON, R. TAYLOR ....	Feb. 10, 1910
SCHENCK, JOSEPH H., JR. ....	July 16, 1910
SMITH, WALTER BASSETT ....	Sept. 8, 1910
WAGNER, GEORGE M. ....	July 15, 1910

## DROPPED.

JOHNSON, W. MARTIN ....	April 12, 1910
KAUFFMAN, CHRISTIAN C. ....	July 12, 1910
YARD, HENRY H. ....	June 15, 1910

## ARMY, NAVY AND CONSULAR ROLL.

## DECEASED.

BINGHAM, J. D., Brig.-General, U. S. A. ....	Nov. 17, 1909
READ, JOHN J., Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. ....	Oct. 24, 1910
WALLEM, J. N., Vice-Consul Sweden-Norway.....	Dec. 20, 1909

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RESIGNED.

BISPHAM, HARRISON A., Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N.. Oct. 31, 1910  
 DALTON, A. C., Captain, U. S. A. .... Oct. 11, 1910

CLERICAL ROLL.

DECEASED.

COPE, EDWARD ..... Mar. 28, 1910  
 DANA, STEPHEN W. .... June 8, 1910  
 JONES, J. SPARHAWK ..... Aug. 20, 1910

RESIGNED.

KLOSS, CHARLES LUTHER ..... Dec. 1, 1909  
 DRIPPS, J. FREDERICK ..... May 30, 1910





# TREASURER'S REPORT

## OF

# RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1909, TO OCTOBER 31, 1910.

### INCOME ACCOUNT.

#### RECEIPTS.

Annual Tax .....	\$176,387 50
Billiards and Pool .....	7,026 40
Coupé Companies for charges to Members.	2,226 15
Fifteenth Street Properties, rent of.....	347 67
House Department .....	4,974 64
Lodging Rooms, rent of .....	5,829 00
Pepper, George S., Library Fund, Income..	326 50
Restaurant Department .....	303,572 94
Sundry Charges advanced for Members ...	2,529 72
Total amount of receipts .....	\$503,170 52

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Billiards and Pool, wages, supplies, etc. ...	\$6,699 54
Coupé Companies for charges to Members.	2,226 15
House Department, wages, supplies, etc. ..	99,104 95
Interest on Bonds .....	10,824 00
Library Committee .....	4,838 99
Lodging Rooms, wages, supplies, etc. ....	4,567 78
Pepper Fund Account—Books purchased..	310 81
Restaurant Department .....	304,684 18
Steam and Electric Light Plant, wages, supplies, etc. ....	15,992 05
Sundry Charges advanced for Members ..	2,522 14
Taxes for 1910 .....	30,000 00
Toilet Rooms, wages, supplies, etc. ....	5,445 27
Reserved for 20 Billiard and Pool Tables	6,900 00
Total amount of disbursements .....	\$494,115 86
Deficiency, Income Account, October 31, 1909 .....	8,651 00
	<u>\$502,766 86</u>
Cash Balance, Income Account, October 31, 1910....	<u>\$403 66</u>

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Cash Balance, November 1, 1909 .....\$157,501 70

## RECEIPTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

179 Entrance Fees at \$300 .....	\$53,700 00
4 Life Membership Fees at \$1,000 .....	4,000 00
Sale of Bonds .....	200,000 00
Interest on Deposits .....	2,871 69
	<hr/> \$260,571 69

Total . .....\$418,073 39

## DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

Payments Account of Fifteenth Street	
Building .....	\$262,511 55
Deposited in the Sinking Fund .....	17,200 00
	<hr/> \$279,711 55

Cash Balance, Capital Account, October 31, 1910 .....\$138,361 84

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## BOND ACCOUNT.

Union League 4.4 per cent bonds due March 1, 1939:		
Issued September 1, 1909 .....	\$250,000	00
Issued September 1, 1910 .....	200,000	00
	<u>          </u>	\$450,000 00
Bonds purchased and cancelled, Mar. 1, 1910	\$8,000	00
Bonds purchased and cancelled, Sept. 1, 1910	9,000	00
	<u>          </u>	17,000 00
		<u>          </u>
Bonds of The Union League outstanding, Oct. 31, 1910.	\$433,000	00
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

## SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.

Deposited in the Sinking Fund, Feb. 1, 1910	\$8,600	00
Deposited in the Sinking Fund, Aug. 1, 1910	8,600	00
	<u>          </u>	\$17,200 00
Bonds purchased and cancelled, Mar. 1, 1910	\$8,000	00
Bonds purchased and cancelled, Sept. 1, 1910	9,000	00
	<u>          </u>	\$17,000 00
		<u>          </u>
Balance in the Sinking Fund, October 31, 1910.....		\$200 00
		<u>          </u>

## GEORGE S. PEPPER LIBRARY TRUST FUND.

Invested in loan to The Union League of Philadelphia,	
Capital Account, on demand at four per cent ....	\$8,162 50
	<u>          </u>

## GEORGE S. PEPPER LIBRARY FUND.

Interest received from the George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund, which, under the terms of the bequest, can be used only for the purchase of books.	
Balance, November 1, 1909 .....	\$109 94
Received from interest on loan .....	326 50
	<u>          </u>
Total .....	\$436 44
Expended during the year .....	310 81
	<u>          </u>
Balance, October 31, 1910 .....	\$125 63
	<u>          </u>



## BALANCE SHEET.

## ASSETS.

Cash Balance, Income Account .....	\$403 66
Cash Balance, Capital Account .....	138,361 84
Balance in Sinking Fund .....	200 00
Deposit for Perpetual Insurance .....	13,680 00
Real Estate .....	1,147,938 77
Household Furnishings .....	246,769 36
Library .....	30,166 50
George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund, Invested in loan to The Union League .....	8,162 50
Reserve Account .....	6,900 00
Stock on hand { Provisions .....	\$1,020 54
Wines .....	5,964 11
Cigars .....	7,073 56
	14,058 21
Inventories { China .....	\$4,465 37
Glass .....	1,383 36
Ivory .....	969 30
Linen .....	10,385 31
Playing Cards .....	39 42
Silverware .....	23,839 63
Umbrellas .....	152 00
	41,234 39
Due by Members .....	21,511 56
	<u>\$1,669,386 79</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Bonds of The Union League .....	\$433,000 00
Coupé Companies for charges to Members .....	58 29
George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund .....	8,162 50
George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund, Loan from..	8,162 50
George S. Pepper Library Fund .....	125 63
Suspense Account .....	622 31
Balance Account .....	1,219,255 56
	<u>\$1,669,386 79</u>

JAMES E. MITCHELL,  
Treasurer.

October 31, 1910.

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AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned Auditors, appointed by the President of The Union League of Philadelphia, in accordance with Section 52 of the By-Laws, hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1910, and have found them correct.

(Signed)

W. HARRY MILLER,  
FRANKLIN M. POTTS,  
E. A. STOCKTON,

*Auditors.*





ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
HOUSE COMMITTEE.

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*October 31, 1910.*

*To the President and Board of Directors of  
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—Your House Committee begs to submit its report for the year ending October 31st.

Work of the Committee has been more or less interfered with, owing to the construction of the Fifteenth Street Building and through a continuous effort to accomplish the work of the House and Building Committees without interference one with the other, but we are happy to report the successful completion of the Fifteenth Street Building and we believe the termination of a reasonably successful year.

The social results of our work have not been so great or so numerous as would have been the case had there been no building work carried on at the same time.

The following anniversaries were celebrated and receptions held, namely:

Christmas to New Year's,  
Lincoln's Birthday,  
Reception to Hon. Boies Penrose,  
Washington's Birthday,  
Easter,  
Reception and luncheon to First Defenders.

Club Nights were held on the following dates:

November 26th,  
January 22d,  
April 23d.

Musical concerts on Saturdays, weekly from November 13th to May 14th, and on Washington's Birthday.

The usual Billiard and Pool Handicap Tournaments were completed, prizes being presented from The Union League to the winners at a dinner given for the purpose.

The principal expenditures, outside of the ordinary running expenses, have been the renovation of the front and repairing of the roof of the Broad Street Building; the purchase of twenty new billiard and pool tables, of the newest design and finest quality; and supplementary additions to the Turkish Bath, which were made to meet the demands of many members desiring a swimming pool, the latter seeming to be not feasible and very expensive.

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation of the patience and consideration, as well as courtesies, received from the membership at large throughout the year, realizing, as it does, that there have doubtless been inconveniences, owing to the construction of the new building, that, under ordinary circumstances, would not have occurred.

Your Committee would also express its appreciation for not only the loyalty of the employees of the Club, but their enthusiastic efforts to carry out its wishes. It may not be amiss to mention, individually, the valuable assistance and enthusiastic efforts put forth by our Superintendent, Mr. N. F. Heckler, our Steward, Mr. John H. Coleman, and our former Clerk of Works, Mr. McClellan Reeves, the latter having been called to other important work just before the completion of the Fifteenth Street Building.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the House Committee,

WILLIAM T. TILDEN,

*Chairman.*

DEPARTMENTAL STATEMENT SHOWING TOTAL  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES, TOGETHER WITH  
NET RESULTS FOR THE YEAR.

Department.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Excess of Receipts.	Excess of Expenses.
House Department .....	\$180,654 81	\$143,926 64	\$36,728 17	.....
Steam and Electric Light Plant .....		15,992 05	.....	\$15,992 05
Toilet Rooms .....		5,275 77	.....	5,275 77
Billiards and Pool .....	6,987 10	6,772 24	214 86	.....
Lodging Rooms .....	5,961 75	2,810 21	3,151 54	.....
Provisions.....	170,268 65	171,216 36	.....	947 71
Wines .....	51,045 63	49,855 37	1,190 26	.....
Cigars .....	83,132 16	77,019 10	6,113 06	.....
Net Excess of Receipts ..	.....	25,182 36	.....	25,182 36
	\$498,050 10	\$498,050 10	\$47,397 89	\$47,397 89





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GUEST COMMITTEE.

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October 31, 1910.

*To the President and Board of Directors of  
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—Your Guest Committee begs to submit its report for the fiscal year ending October 31st.

On February 12th, the One Hundred and First Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, The Honorable Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was the guest of The Union League, and was entertained at dinner by the Board of Directors. Following the dinner, the Senator delivered a very interesting address, after which the members were presented to Senator Penrose by President Hope in the Library.

Refreshments were served in the Large Café, and an orchestra furnished music throughout the evening.

On April 18th, the Forty-ninth Anniversary of their arrival in Washington, in response to Lincoln's first call for troops, the First Defenders Association of Pennsylvania were the guests of The Union League at luncheon. At the conclusion of the luncheon, addresses were made by The Honorable Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of Pennsylvania, and President James F. Hope, Vice-Presidents William T. Tilden and William W. Porter, and Director Louis Wagner, on behalf of The Union League, and Major Heber S. Thompson, Comrade Thomas M. Uttley, and Colonel O. C. Bosbyshell, on behalf of the First

Defenders Association. A reception was also tendered to the First Defenders by the members of The Union League in the Banquet Room.

(All of these addresses are appended to this report.)

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Guest Committee,

WILLIAM W. PORTER,  
*Chairman.*



1809—1910

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE  
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

BY

HONORABLE BOIES PENROSE  
United States Senator from Pennsylvania

FEBRUARY 12, 1910



## ABRAHAM LINCOLN

MR. JAMES F. HOPE, President of The Union League, presided and introduced Senator Penrose as follows:

*Fellow Members of The Union League:* It is my great privilege to present to you the honored guest of the evening, a gentleman who is not a stranger or a sojourner in this community but one to the manor born. He is a member of this great institution, The Union League, that was organized to give aid, comfort and support to the National Government during a time of great stress, and to uphold the hands of that illustrious martyr to the cause, Abraham Lincoln, whose birth all the people of this great land are celebrating to-day. And The Union League, true to its traditions, honors itself in honoring and keeping green in the hearts and minds of this community the memory of the saviour of this Republic.

Our guest is also a citizen of Philadelphia; and surely he deserves well of this the city of his birth, for to him more largely than to any other man, in the first session of the Sixty-first Congress, is due the credit for the passage of the Tariff Bill, that legislation which means so much to both the manufacturing interests and the working people of this goodly City of Homes, and which has opened up to the entire country a new, and we trust a long, era of prosperity. The Union League, together with all thoughtful citizens of our city, recognizes and appreciates the Senator's arduous work for the public welfare. Able, alert, resourceful, with a genius for co-ordination, staunch and true to the great principles of the Republican party, he has by persistent, forceful and intelligent service to affairs of State, won for himself the respect and confidence not only of this community but of the entire State of Pennsylvania, whose interests he has so faithfully guarded. How highly he is esteemed in Washington is evidenced by the abundant faith and confidence of his colleagues in his judgment and integrity—which faith has enabled him to remove mountains of opposition and to accomplish much beneficent legislation.



No Senator has been more honored in assignments to important committees than our guest of the evening, who is now a member of the Committees on Finance, Post Offices and Post Roads, Commerce, Education and Labor, Immigration, Naval Affairs and Public Expenditures. Easy of approach, tireless in effort for the public weal, with absolute fidelity to duty, he is to-day a bright particular star in the political firmament at Washington. This gentleman I have the pleasure of presenting to this assembly—the Hon. Boies Penrose, senior United States Senator from Pennsylvania, the orator of the evening, who will now address you.

SENATOR PENROSE was heartily welcomed and responded as follows:—

*Mr. President and Fellow Members of The Union League:* Three great names stand pre-eminent in the history of the United States. Washington, Lincoln and Grant have become the patron saints in the American political calendar. No formal inquiry or authorization has been necessary for their political canonization; the spontaneous sentiment of a patriotic and generous people has conferred this distinction with remarkable unanimity. Their natal anniversaries are celebrated with patriotic fervor by a nation of ninety million people, over a continental area extending from ocean to ocean and, if our insular possessions are included, circling half the globe. Their pre-eminence is no disparagement to other illustrious men of American history. We appreciate the attainments and achievements of Marshall, who laid deep the foundations of constitutional law through judicial interpretations; we concede the greatness of Hamilton, who founded the executive departments of our Government and established its treasury system; we admire and applaud the triumphs of Webster in the arena of debate when, in the period prior to the Civil War, that great exponent of constitutional principles defined the rights of the States in his controversy with Calhoun; and we recognize our indebtedness to the many other eminent men of our history, to Jefferson and Jackson and even to those whose careers have not in all partic-

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ulars been vindicated by history and posterity but who contributed their part in the development and elucidation of our institutions. The three great Americans who are the central figures in our more than one hundred years of national existence were the products of exceptional and extraordinary conditions created by a Civil War; for the American Revolution, being a revolt against and separation from the parent country, was of this class. Foreign wars are usually conducted by a nation with patriotic unanimity, all the people alike sharing in their reverses and successes and but a small part of the population being engaged in the actual contest; but in Civil Wars brother is arrayed against brother, neighbor against neighbor and nearly all the adult population become involved. In all recorded times these struggles have been the bitterest and bloodiest; they have touched more directly the heart-strings of the people; and the heroes created by them have risen on a ground swell from the very depths of the body politic. Washington stands for the great creative epoch in which the nation was born; Lincoln and Grant stand for that even greater epoch in which the Union of the States was preserved. When Lincoln was called to administer the Government the situation confronting him was appalling; but by his wisdom, firmness and moderation he saved the Union, solved stupendous problems of administration and carried the nation safely through four years of terrible conflict. Therefore all over our great country our busy people have turned aside from commercial and industrial pursuits, suspended business activities and consecrated this day to the memory of the glorious and patriotic traditions connected with the life and services of Abraham Lincoln.

It is peculiarly fitting that the members of The Union League of Philadelphia should gather together upon this occasion. This Union League was founded to uphold the hands of the great President whose memory we celebrate to-night. The history of The Union League is a part of the history of Abraham Lincoln and of the great struggle in which he was the leader. The aid it extended to the Government was definite and material: money was raised; regiments were equipped and placed in the field;



and an association of the best citizenship of Philadelphia was formed to give the weight of their financial support and their influence—personal, social, business and political—in the then desperate crisis. The record is a glorious one, such as but few organizations, political or social, in all the world can boast of. And now, nearly fifty years after the commencement of the civil struggle, we meet together to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the great leader and to felicitate ourselves upon a condition of national greatness far exceeding the most sanguine expectations that any of the founders of The Union League could have entertained in the dark days in the beginning of the war. This splendid organization, with its historic record and glorious traditions, still has grave and serious responsibilities and duties to the nation. The problems crowding upon us, as our country expands and develops, will have to be met with the same patriotism and wisdom with which the problems that confronted a disunited country were met and solved. As heretofore, so in the future this organization, in a spirit of patriotism and wise counsel, will aid in support of the Government and the promotion of the best principles of American civilization.

Lincoln, like Grant and Washington, came of American ancestry. He had a thorough American inheritance dating from the landing of the Pilgrims. The spirit of the American pioneer was in his lineage. Beginning in Massachusetts his ancestors moved into Pennsylvania and into Virginia; and then, inspired with the Western fever, into Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. The American pioneer and builder of States belongs to a type which is rapidly disappearing. And yet to him and to the spirit of restlessness which possessed him and urged him ever westward we owe the development of this country and the epic of our continental domain. In Lincoln's ancestry was the record of a nation's upbuilding; and he had the inherited emotions, sentiments and aspirations of a new people—of the plain people—as few men have had. Pioneers moving for generations—for them local traditions, the associations of home, seem to have had no charm or tie. The elemental passion of the human race, implanted in the Aryan people when they began their western movement into Europe and continued until America was dis-

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covered and the white race spread over this continent, seems to have possessed them with that ever active spirit of restlessness and desire to move westward. With the settlement of the States and the establishment of stable conditions new types of civilization will doubtless be developed under American institutions. The conditions prevailing in Illinois during Lincoln's time cannot again occur upon the American continent.

Great is the task of the founders of States and heroic and notable their achievements. The Pilgrims founding Massachusetts, Penn founding the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the other great men of colonial days have been followed, down to recent times, by worthy successors whose achievements are too recent perhaps for us fully to appreciate; and we sometimes fail to realize that we have recently approached the completion of State construction and that but two existing territories remain to complete the establishment of our contiguous continental domain of sovereign commonwealths. The American pioneer possessed a taste for adventure, an ambition for conquest, a capacity for construction and a genius for government. He demonstrated his ability to deal with the problems intervening between the savage wilderness and orderly civilization. Toil and hardship, privation and the dangers of the frontier were, with him, mere incentives to effort and vigilance. He set his stakes and laid the foundations of his home. He founded governments and met conditions for which there was neither law nor precedent. The task is nearly completed. The vast country west of the Mississippi has come within the domain of law and order, of civilization and of agricultural and commercial development. Regions but a short time since that were deemed unfit for human habitation are now the seats of populous communities. School houses, court houses and prosperous cities stand where but a few years ago the wilderness existed and the painted savage trod.

Lincoln, by his inheritance and by his environment, was of the pioneers; and Illinois was nearly on the frontier when the struggle against slavery began to be waged in the United States. He owed nothing to the adventitious or meretricious incidents



or trappings of greatness. His genuine and extraordinary genius is acknowledged by all the world. The perspective of time has not altered the verdict of posterity. He early became a notable man in his community. Judges, lawyers and the people in general deferred to his judgment and wisdom. With an in-born hatred of slavery, which had become a deep conviction from his observation of the institution, it only required the development of the anti-slavery agitation to arouse Lincoln to his best and fullest powers. When Douglas was compelled to appeal to the people of Illinois, in his candidacy for re-election to the Senate, and to explain his course upon the stump, Lincoln became naturally and logically the man to encounter him. He and Douglas met like champions while the armies on each side awaited the issue of the conflict. Never has a more extraordinary political debate occurred in history. A nation convulsed by an irrepressible issue watched and waited. The fame of Lincoln was made secure by this debate. He became probably the greatest political orator of all time. For neither Demosthenes nor Cicero can superiority be claimed in the domain of political oratory. Lincoln's political speech at Cooper Institute, his oration at the dedication of the soldiers' cemetery at Gettysburg and his Second Inaugural Address are distinguished examples of argument and eloquence that have never been surpassed. His Gettysburg speech is an American classic which is read in every Grand Army post throughout the length and breadth of the greatest nation in the world, upon Memorial Day. His Second Inaugural Address has been pronounced by the best critics to be the most sublime State paper of the century.

It may not be amiss on an occasion such as this to recall to our recollection Lincoln's exact words as showing his ability for sublime and classic utterance. I quote from his Second Inaugural a few lines which have been greatly admired, both in this country and Europe, by the ablest literary critics. Referring to the insurgent slave owners and the defenders of the Government, he said:

Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God;  
and each invokes His aid against the other. It may

seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.' If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan,—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Lincoln in his early career was, in the rude fashion of the Western people, a Western politician. His methods were honorable, and he did not hesitate to use the practical methods of his day. His attitude upon national questions was pronounced; and in one of his campaigns he made a declaration of his sentiments in which he avowed himself in favor of a national bank, internal improvements and a high protective tariff. He organized the Whig party in Illinois. It is interesting to note that up to 1832 the system of delegates and conventions such as afterwards existed in American politics was entirely unknown. In that year it was introduced by the Democrats and was denounced with great vigor by the Whigs, who declared it an innovation



intended to abridge the liberties of the people by depriving individuals of the privilege of becoming candidates for office and depriving them of the right to vote for candidates of their own choice. Nevertheless, Lincoln recognized the advantages of the new plan and, emulating the machine organized by Jackson's supporters in the State of Illinois, he and the Whigs formed a remarkably complete and effective organization in the State. The incident is interesting in view of the recent agitation throughout the country for what is known as "popular primaries," being an effort to return to the old methods by which nominations for office were made, in the early part of the century, by announcements and not by conventions. The convention plan seems to have been deliberately adopted in the early struggles of the Republican and Democratic parties to build up and render effective their respective organizations, as a method by which the strength of a party could be concentrated upon single candidates for office instead of allowing it to be scattered and wasted upon several who voluntarily offered themselves.

As President, Lincoln possessed more absolute power than any official in our history and probably more than any other man of the century except Napoleon Bonaparte. He became a master of diplomacy. He exhibited extraordinary fortitude and magnanimity. He showed remarkable patience in dealing with individuals and in waiting until public sentiment had sufficiently developed before he took final action, as in the case of the Emancipation Proclamation. A convincing illustration of this extraordinary man's power of self-adaptation to any task assigned him is found in the fact that, though he had been taken from the rude conditions of pioneer life upon the frontier, when he was confronted with the problems of a great war he promptly surrounded himself with technical military works and made himself familiar with them. His instructions to his generals are to-day read by students of military campaigns with admiration for their accuracy and acumen. It was not until he secured the services of that great commander of the Union armies, Ulysses S. Grant, that the War President was not daily taxed to follow up the campaigns of his generals, to correct their



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errors and to counsel with them as to their movements. There is no greater tribute to the greatness of Grant and the greatness of Lincoln than is seen in the fact that, when these two men came together and recognized each other's abilities, there immediately sprang up between them the most abiding mutual confidence and trust. From the day when Grant assumed command of the Union armies Lincoln no longer made an effort to direct the military operations of the Government but left this to the great soldier who finally terminated the Rebellion. All in all Abraham Lincoln, in one of the most appalling crises that ever confronted a civilized people, with apparently no preliminary preparation and with his contemporaries doubtful of his ability upon his assuming the powers of government, seems not to have failed seriously, during those four years and more, in a single particular. At the dawn of day on the morning after his assassination, as the eyes of the President closed in death, Stanton truly said,—and he could say no more,—“He belongs to the Ages.”

That the American people were able to form the American Constitution and were able to preserve it intact after a desperate Civil War furnishes us with the best assurance that we shall be able to solve the grave problems pressing upon us now and which will arise in the future. It has been observed that the history of the world does not furnish a single example of a government passing through so tremendous a crisis as our Civil War, under the administration of President Lincoln, with so small a record of arbitrary acts and so little interference with the ordinary course of law outside of the field of military operations. No nation was ever confronted with a more tremendous problem than that presented to the American people by the institution of slavery. Free institutions had hardly passed the experimental stage; they may be said to have been still on trial among ourselves and before the nations of the world. That this problem was solved and that political conditions were adjusted on a constitutional and legal basis is the best evidence of the stability of free institutions and of the ability of the American people to work out the gravest problems. The Union has been preserved,

the sovereign States are all within the Union, and the nation has grown great, beyond the dreams of the founders.

The formative period of our government was filled with no less serious and conflicting conditions. The Constitution of the United States was produced at a psychological moment just as the Works of Shakespeare and the translation of the Bible were produced at psychological moments. It is doubtful whether the American people at the present time could frame a constitution equal to their own. Existing conditions do not seem to favor it, and recent experiences impair our confidence in the possibility of it. When we look at recent examples in constitution-making, as exhibited in the State of Oklahoma, a State largely settled by natives of other States, we may naturally grow apprehensive of what would occur should the American people be called upon to revise their fundamental law or replace it with a new one. In the present temper of the public mind there is a tendency toward innovation, radicalism and even socialism in legislation, which may well cause the conservative and judicious to pause and consider whether we ought not to make it our first and main duty to uphold intact those constitutional principles which were enunciated by Washington and his cotemporaries and which were preserved by Lincoln.. The men of the Revolutionary epoch were scholars and students. They were sufficiently close to the struggles against the feudal system in England, and clearly enough realized the conditions confronting them when separating from the mother country, to be enabled to produce an instrument of government which has stood the test of over one hundred years, has proved capable of development and expansion and has excited the admiration of statesmen and students of history all over the world. We should not hastily depart from the principles therein set forth. The American Government was not intended to be a government subject to immediate change upon every blast of popular sentiment. It was to be a government of checks and balances, and public sentiment was not expected to be crystallized into law until time might elapse to ascertain its maturity and permanence. It is true that strong presidents like Jackson, with a



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popular following, have for a time appeared to violate precedents and ordinary limitations; but notwithstanding these examples and the growing spirit of democracy there has been a continual recurrence to ordinary constitutional methods and procedure prompted by the sober sense of the American people. Many contentions and innovations have their passing fashion, but with a proper respect for the spirit of progress it would be well to give a deeper consideration to many transient suggestions than is ordinarily given. Thus a popular suggestion is made, in many parts of the country, as to the election of Senators of the United States by popular vote, and yet the construction of the United States Senate was one of the most carefully devised parts of the Constitution. The effort was deliberately made to create a body which would be a check upon intemperate and hasty action of the House of Representatives, which was close to the people and more amenable to popular movements. The election by State Legislatures was devised, and this has been conceded by nearly every publicist to be an ideal method of selection. Senators were to be elected as representing the State sovereignties for a comparatively long period of years. Other nations have tried in various ways to create Senates or "upper bodies," so-called; but whether they have been or are hereditary or appointed by the Executive, or however created, or whether the method of their organization is in political controversy, as in England to-day, their construction has not approached in dignity or effectiveness the construction of the Senate of the United States. In the history of the American Government, in the consideration of legislation and in the check upon Executive usurpation, the Senate has been found to be a most important element of the governmental machinery. And yet, because a few legislatures have been found incompetent or corrupt and dead-locks have occurred or rich men have endeavored in certain States to purchase seats in the Senate, an attack has been made upon the whole principle involving the construction of this fundamental part of the American Government; so that, were the views of the agitators carried into effect, the Senate would be completely divested of its distinctive character



and, on the basis of election by popular vote, would be nothing more than a second chamber with a different ratio of representation. A blow would be immediately struck at the very root of the Union of States. The Union of States is based on the equality of representation in the Senate. Pennsylvania, with her eight million people, has only the same two voices as States with but two hundred thousand people. Twenty-five Senators do not represent a population equal to that represented by the four Senators from New York and Pennsylvania. But if the representation is to be one based on a popular vote, then the time will not be long distant when proportionate representation will be demanded and the great seats of commerce and population will no longer be content to be outvoted and governed by other and remote sections.

The doctrines of State sovereignty and state rights which were so ably expounded by Calhoun during the great debates preceding the Civil War, and which seemed diminished in importance when the Union was imperilled and the existence of the Nation became the paramount issue, would appear to be again of growing importance. There is an increasing tendency to appeal to the Federal Government upon every occasion. The tendency is a dangerous one and is likely to become intolerable to the larger States like Pennsylvania and New York. It is apparently becoming of growing importance to confine the Federal Government to its legitimate functions, legislative and executive, and to let the States legislate upon matters of purely domestic concern. The very first principle of our American civilization is local self-government; and I take it that the eight million people in the imperial Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will, at some time or other, come to regard it is an intolerable condition that Federal statutes regulating their domestic concerns must be dictated by some twenty-five Senators representing about three million people west of the Mississippi River. Therefore those great principles which Calhoun, in his controversy with Webster during the anti-slavery agitation preceding the Civil War, unavailingly advocated and expounded may begin to have real significance as in the course of generations the pen-

dulum swings and, with the growth of the country, the individual concerns of sovereign States become of paramount importance. It is impossible for Congress in the space of a session to consider the multitude of matters which to an increasing degree are imposed upon it. Laws relative to subjects such as labor and industrial conditions come properly within the functions of State Legislatures.

Among other suggestions of the passing hour is one as to so-called uniformity in legislation. While it is true that uniformity may be desirable in a limited number of matters, such as bills of lading and other common concerns of commercial intercourse, yet a uniformity of a Chinese character, spreading its deadly pall over a nation of ninety million people occupying a continent with every variety of climate, is not desirable in the mind of any one who considers the situation. It is much better for each State to preserve its own patriotic traditions and to develop its own civilization. In that way experiments in one place are limited in their effects if they are disastrous, and experience is gained for action in another locality. Pennsylvania, proud of her traditions derived from her great founder, William Penn, founded in a spirit of religious tolerance and liberty, possessed of commercial and industrial resources which would permit her to stand alone among the States and among the nations of the world, can herself best work out her own conditions. So can Massachusetts with her patriotic traditions from the Pilgrim Fathers, her record in commerce and industry and her achievements in art and literature. So can Texas with her magnificent area capable of being carved into four States, a domain as large as half of Europe, with the glories of the heroic men who defended her and who died at the Alamo, and of those who founded the republic which came, as a sovereign nation, into the Union of States; differing from our own States in climatic conditions and in environment. Texas can best work out her own domestic affairs without interference from Massachusetts or Pennsylvania. California, stretching almost three-quarters of the way along the Pacific seaboard, separated from us by three thousand miles of continent; her people descended



from the Argonauts so-called, the gold hunters, who, out of a community abounding in crime, recklessness and debauchery, established law and order, founded a constitutional government, and created one of the great States of the Union—California may still be found competent to work out her own conditions without too much interference from a centralized government. It is not desirable to forget these local memories and traditions or to try to weld into a monotonous and homogeneous mass communities so separate in origin, racial history, climatic condition, purposes and environment. And the reasons against it become still more forcibly impressed upon our imaginations when we reflect upon the conditions which will be presented by this country when, instead of ninety million of people, two or three hundred million of people inhabit the continent between the two oceans.

That there are great problems confronting us which demand Federal action is admitted by all. The growth of our transportation systems, the development of our industrial aggregations, the conservation of our natural resources so far as they relate to the public domain, present problems which now demand the attention of the Federal Government. They must be met in a spirit of wisdom and sanity, with an absence of demagogism and with a due recognition of those constitutional and legal principles under which our nation has developed and prospered. When we recall the apparently insurmountable difficulties that confronted us when this Union League was formed, and when we realize how successfully each issue was met and determined, we may well possess ourselves with the confidence that present problems, however formidable and intricate they may seem, will be solved with equal success and that the American people will continue to expand upon those ever-widening lines of greatness and supremacy to which their destiny inevitably leads.

When we contemplate the extent of our territory and the size and varied character of our population, we are forced to the conclusion that the American Government is one of the most difficult to administer and legislate for in the world. While comparisons are useful, nothing is more fallacious than to adopt



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hastily comparisons with other countries in which existing conditions are dissimilar from those in our own. Systems and methods which may work well in England, Germany or France, with a limited area and a homogeneous population, are thrown completely out of gear when applied to a continental domain and a population of ninety million people composed of every European nationality. Due recognition must be given to these different and more difficult conditions in considering any proposition which may be admirable in the abstract and may have been found useful in other countries. Thus the utility of a parcels post is conceded. And yet a parcels post which may work well in England, within its comparatively small area, is an entirely different proposition from a parcels post in the United States, where the Government would be called upon to carry parcels, presumably at a uniform rate, from the West Indies and the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast, Alaska and the Philippines. Under these conditions it is probable that the express companies would be likely to carry all the short hauls at a lower rate than the uniform rate of the Government, on which short hauls there would be a profit, and the Government would be compelled to carry the parcels on the long hauls, on which there would be a loss. So too the objection is made in entire good faith that such a system carried on by the Government would result to a great extent in centralizing the retail business of the country and putting out of business the retail merchant of the village. The catalogue houses would absorb a large amount of the business. These objections do not apply with the same force to England or France, but have force and effect to any one conversant with, and interested in maintaining American social conditions throughout our wide extent of territory. So a postal savings bank system is looked upon by many persons as without authority under the Constitution and as being an unwise interference with private enterprise. Moreover, the American postal system extends into so many corners and over such a wide area that, unless great caution is exercised, a superstructure might be created which would cause an enormous deficit and which would break down of its own weight.

It is not meant by these suggestions that parcels posts and postal savings banks may not be worked out, but it is insisted that these subjects must be approached thoughtfully and cautiously and with a full realization of the difficulties involved.

Likewise with our monetary system. We look with admiration on the monetary systems of other countries and deprecate the weaknesses of our own. The writers on the question point out the advantages of the central bank and point to the examples of Germany, France and England. But these nations have each a single capital which is not only the political capital but also the dominating social and financial center of their respective countries. The Imperial Bank of Germany, the Bank of France and the Bank of England are the outgrowth of several centuries. The prestige of custom and antiquity is theirs. They are a national evolution, and they fulfil their purpose admirably. While some such system might theoretically be desired in the United States, it does not follow that exactly such a system is desirable or immediately practicable. If there is anything in political precedent, the theory of a national bank was once thoroughly discussed in political campaigns and the system was destroyed by Andrew Jackson. Here again diverse conditions compel different methods. Every year there is less and less of a money center in the United States. New York is still the dominating center but every year is pressed by growing rivals. Every year the West is less and less dependent upon the East. The Eastern mortgage is no longer an incubus upon the Western land. The spirit of local independence is one most important to develop and inculcate. However desirable a central bank might be, the difficulties of establishing it in the United States are very great and are rendered still more so because there is no nucleus of growth for the same, but it would have to be created new-born by legislation. No one doubts that we will ultimately solve our monetary problems just as we solved the question involved in the establishment of the gold standard; but, like the abolition of slavery in Lincoln's day, this and other great questions must be left with patience to the education of public sentiment and to the gradual solution of the



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many difficulties presented. Our railroad systems have grown up from small beginnings, and new codes of ethics and new legal principles are gradually arising in connection with their management and regulation. The problems connected therewith are in process of solution.

More progress is made in a year in the advancement of arts and sciences, and in the development and change in commercial conditions than was formerly made in a decade. The rapidity of development adds to the difficulty of regulation by legislation. So extraordinary is the advancement of the twentieth century that at this very time Congress is called upon to regulate the messages which are transmitted through the air by some mysterious process, without apparently any mechanical intermediary, known as the wireless systems. Our Government is called upon to compel every vessel carrying a certain number of passengers to install wireless apparatus on the vessel. And even in this commerce of the air the natural selfishness and the principles of competition prevail and rival companies have been refusing to interchange messages over the competing systems, so that on numerous occasions life has been placed in jeopardy and communications of human sympathy and benevolence have been refused. Again, Congress is called upon to require, so far as control can be exercised, that all rival companies shall be compelled to exchange messages, at least where life and safety are involved; and hardly has this legislation approached completion when the alarm is heard that the different companies may combine in a general combination destroying the competition which had previously been complained of on account of its inconvenient effects.

We have not the menace of a foreign war to occupy the minds of the people, to distract their attention from ordinary concerns or render them disposed to sacrifice domestic interests for the common safety and welfare. We give therefore more attention perhaps to problems of internal economy than any other nation. It may be well that we are so situated by nature and position that we can readily get our own household in order. For such is our rapid growth that with every decade we must evolve more



and more out of this condition, and touch in many ways foreign conditions prevailing elsewhere. We were provincial and isolated before the Civil War, but our military success in that contest opened the eyes of Europe to our strength as a military nation, and the assassination of Lincoln immediately attracted toward us the sentimental sympathy of every civilized nation. We continued to be more or less isolated until we awoke after the Spanish War to find ourselves a world power. With the construction of the Panama Canal and with the extension of our foreign trade and commercial relations we are bound to develop rapidly, in the future, in our foreign ramifications.

This Union League of Philadelphia has been identified with all the great national acts of the Republican party. For nearly fifty years that party, with two exceptions, has filled the Presidential office and has been generally in control of the legislative branch of the Government. That party has supplied the statesmen and the policies which have made the nation great. In considering the many reforms, suggested by the hour, in our internal economy we ought not to overlook that vital issue, the principle to which Lincoln announced his adherence in the early days of his candidacy for the Legislature, and which has been a bulwark of strength to the party and a vital element in the greatness of the nation, viz., the doctrine of protection to American labor and industry. Our industrial independence is essential to our national independence. Nations are great nowadays not so much on account of their military strength as because of their industrial development. The military and naval armament is incident and necessary to the protection and development of the industrial condition. With the cheap labor of Europe and the still cheaper labor of the Orient, it is absolutely out of the question for the American people to successfully compete in manufacture without a protective tariff which will assure or render possible a rate of wages commensurate to the high scale of living which is essential for the maintenance of American citizenship. Moreover, we have a peculiar condition which is distinctively our own. Our home market among our people is worth all the other markets of the world

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put together. We should reserve it largely for ourselves. While Germany is compelled by the necessity of self-preservation to find a market for fifty per cent of her manufactured products, and while England is witnessing the steady inroads of Germany on the markets of her own colonies, the United States presents the remarkable condition of her home markets assuring prosperity to all the land. At present the American nation is in its infancy as regards channels of trade, banking facilities and knowledge of commercial conditions in foreign countries. Our people have been occupied at home and are not found, like the Englishman and the German, established in every clime. But these conditions are gradually changing, and more and more will we acquire our share of international traffic. We once had a merchant marine which promised to be superior to any in the world. It was swept from the seas during the Civil War. We have still to build up a new merchant marine which shall carry the American flag into new channels of trade the world over.

The Panama Canal is nearing completion. It is the greatest and most significant work of the age, if not of all the ages; and to no nation is it greater or more significant than to our own. The engineering plans have long since been perfected and all doubts as to natural difficulties have been dispelled. Apparently no mistake has been made by the American Government in the prosecution of this great work. It has been built by the Government itself. It probably could not have been built by contract without criticism and scandal, because no contractor could have estimated on work in the tropical jungles and under difficulties as to which nothing was known by experience. The lock canal has been adopted against the advocates of the sea level canal, and the solution of that and other engineering plans has been brilliant and correct. The Panama location has been chosen after years of discussion as to route, and apparently no mistake has been made therein. Modern sanitation has rendered the Canal Zone as healthy as any part of Pennsylvania. A drilled army of thirty or forty thousand men is daily at work as energetically as any like number of workmen in any part of the United States, engaged in blasting, digging, hauling and



dumping—an army that is doing a greater work for the cause of civilization than the armies of Hannibal and Bonaparte accomplished with all the brilliancy of their military achievements. The canal will be finished in January, 1915. Thus the capacity of the American Navy will be doubled. It can then be transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard, without delay, through a canal which may be traversed in a few hours and which will be as safe as our own seaboard because it will be easily fortified in a way to render approach by hostile fleet impossible. Our merchant marine, in numbers more numerous every year it is to be hoped, will pass through the Canal, carrying the manufactured products of the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Coast, thereby saving the long and expensive railroad haul across the continent and rendering our industrial establishments better able to compete with the products of Germany which have heretofore had the benefit of water transportation direct around the Horn.

In confronting the problems of the present, which are pressing for solution, we may find guidance and inspiration in the example of the statesman and patriot whose anniversary we celebrate here to-night. Conscious of the rectitude of his motives he regarded with complacency the importunities and ungenerous criticisms of the less capable men who surrounded him, and calmly and patiently matured his plans for solving the stupendous problems of the hour. For many weary months he withheld his action on the slavery question, thereby estranging many of his supporters and forfeiting the friendship of some of the most influential of the anti-slavery advocates. He kept his own counsel and silently awaited the development of conditions. When the auspicious hour arrived he informed his Cabinet that he was ready to take the decisive step, and he then read to them his immortal Emancipation Proclamation. So therefore we may appropriately close this ceremony with the thought I have expressed, that in dealing with the questions of the hour we should seek to emulate Lincoln's patience, prudence and trustful confidence in the future, that the American people may continue on in that splendid march of development which seems inevitably to be theirs. (Long continued enthusiasm.)



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MR. GEO. P. MORGAN: Mr. President, as a member of The Union League who, in common with all those present to-night, has listened with much pleasure and interest to the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, I suggest that some action be taken in recognition of our appreciation of his masterly address. I therefore move to tender to Senator Penrose a vote of thanks by the League for his admirable discourse.

Mr. Morgan's motion, having been duly seconded, was adopted by the meeting unanimously with enthusiasm; and Senator Penrose acknowledged the compliment by expressing his thanks.



1861

1910

RECEPTION

TO THE

FIRST DEFENDERS' ASSOCIATION

BY

THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

ON THE FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THEIR ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON IN RESPONSE TO

LINCOLN'S FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1910





THE FIRST DEFENDERS' ASSOCIATION were the guests of THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, upon the occasion of their forty-ninth annual reunion, on Monday, April 18, 1910.

Of the five hundred and thirty Pennsylvania soldiers who were the first to respond to Abraham Lincoln's call for volunteers to defend the National Capital on April 15, 1861, forty-six survivors responded to the invitation of The Union League and were entertained at a luncheon and reception in their honor. The guests represented the following military organizations of Pennsylvania: the Logan Guards of Lewistown, the Allen Infantry of Allentown, the Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading, and the Washington Artillerists and National Light Infantry of Pottsville.

JAMES F. HOPE, President of the Union League, said:—

Gentlemen of the First Defenders: As the President of this Union League I give you greetings and a most cordial welcome. To this Club, founded upon patriotism and love of country; to this room, hung with the portraits of our country's heroes and patriots, and whose walls have echoed the words of some of her most illustrious and eloquent sons; to this Alma Mater of Patriotism, whose motto is AMOR PATRIAE DUCIT, we, her sons, bid you thrice welcome.

And so we should, gladly, for you represent the genius, the spirit, of this grand old institution. You are the First Defenders, the first to respond to the call to arms for the defence of our country. And this Union League was the first to respond to the call of a distressed country for aid and comfort in that terrible hour, and to support and hold up the hands of that great martyr to the Cause, whose name will ever be blessed, Abraham Lincoln. And so we are comrades in spirit. And I congratulate you that so many of you have lived to see the full fruition of your hopes—a happy, undivided country.

Pennsylvania honors her soldier sons; and the Governor of this

great Commonwealth, who at considerable personal inconvenience is with us to-day as Governor, and as a member and former President of this great Club, will give you his word of greeting. (Applause.)

HON. EDWIN S. STUART, Governor of Pennsylvania, was greeted with enthusiasm. He responded amid frequent outbursts of applause, as follows:

*Mr. President and Surviving Members of the First Defenders:* My stay here has been prolonged not to make a speech but, as the President of the League has said, to say a word of greeting to you here, at your forty-ninth annual meeting. There is no place in Pennsylvania nor indeed in the United States which is more appropriate for a meeting of the First Defenders than this historic building in which you have assembled to-day. When you went to the front it was not perhaps as popular in Philadelphia to stand up for the Government as it is to-day; and it was at that time that this Union League was formed to uphold the hands of Abraham Lincoln and to encourage and support you in the field. While you were fighting at the front you had loyal supporters here; and those of them who were too old to undergo the hardships of a campaign or for other reasons were unable to join you, labored zealously and persistently in your behalf and did everything in their power to help the cause for which you so valiantly risked your lives. They sent into the field thousands of Boys in Blue. Nine regiments, fully equipped and paid for, were contributed by The Union League of Philadelphia whose President is here to welcome you to-day. In this building we have entertained all your old Commanders—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade and a host of others. Abraham Lincoln was a guest of this Club; nearly every Republican President from that day until the present has enjoyed its hospitality; and to-day the League honors itself by honoring the men whom I see before me. It was you who, by your patriotism, courage and sacrifices, made it possible for the great President to uphold the flag which we see everywhere around us here—that flag which has floated proudly after every war and which will continue to wave long after we have all passed away. I hope it will



ever stand for that for which you fought and risked your lives—for liberty as Americans understand it—not for liberty with license but for liberty regulated by law. The meaning of that word “liberty” has been variously interpreted, and one definition of it that I heard recently was this—that liberty gives us the right to do as we choose provided we choose to do right. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HOPE: Now we will hear from our guests, the first response being by the President of the First Defenders’ Association, Major Heber S. Thompson.

MAJOR HEBER S. THOMPSON, of Pottsville, Pa., the President of the First Defenders’ Association, was generously applauded. He responded:

*Mr. Chairman, your Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and Members of The Union League:* I have found that, in speaking impromptu, I have almost invariably forgotten the best parts of my speech (they were always the best because I didn’t get them off), and therefore I will, with your permission, refer to my notes.

Our entertainment by your distinguished organization would be counted by us a high honor if we considered only the character of the men now forming its membership, their standing and influence in this city and in the State of Pennsylvania and their social prestige; but when we recall the early history of The Union League, its birth in the great crisis of the Nation’s life, the objects sought to be accomplished by its founders and the great work that it did in the dark days of the War of 1861 to 1865, it is especially gratifying to us, the First Defenders, to be entertained by an organization which came into existence for the same purpose which animated us—to aid in the preservation of the Union of the States.

Forty-nine years ago to-day, in the dawn of the morning, we stood on the streets of Harrisburg and with uplifted hands took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. Entrained immediately for transportation to the City of Washington we reached Baltimore about noon, disembarked at Bolton Station and, surrounded by a mob which jeered, hooted and

finally attacked us, wounding a considerable number of our force, we marched to Camden Station, where we again entrained for the City of Washington. Upon our arrival at Washington we were met by Major McDowell, by order of the Secretary of War, escorted by him to the Capitol building and quartered therein, in committee rooms and corridors adjoining the Senate and House chambers. The Capitol buildings were illuminated and a report purposely circulated that a very large force of volunteer troops had arrived for the defence of the Capital. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; William H. Seward, Secretary of State; and Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, visited the First Defenders; and Abraham Lincoln shook hands personally with every officer and soldier.

At ten o'clock on the night of the day of our arrival in Washington Lieutenant Roger Jones, of the United States army, set fire to the United States arsenal at Harpers Ferry, fifty miles from Washington, and marched its garrison of sixty men to Carlisle, Penna.; the post being immediately occupied by five thousand rebel troops, who held it until June 14, 1861, when it was again fired and abandoned by General Joe Johnson commanding the rebel army.

But one regiment, coming directly through Baltimore, reached Washington in the next twenty-four days: that being the Sixth Massachusetts, which came twenty-four hours after our arrival. On the night of the 19th of April, the railroad bridges to the north of Baltimore were destroyed by order of the Mayor, the Marshal of Police and citizens of Baltimore; thereby cutting off the City of Washington from direct communication with the North and compelling all troops, from that date until May 13th, to come by water to Annapolis and thence, by rail, via Annapolis Junction.

The Capitol building was barricaded with thousands of barrels of flour seized at Georgetown, which were placed in the windows and corridors. On April 25th, a week after our arrival, the Seventh New York Infantry came by rail, via Annapolis Junction, to Washington. On May 13th, General Butler, without orders, occupied Baltimore with a thousand troops and was reprimanded by General Scott for his rashness. Following this



movement direct communication between Washington and the North was re-established.

While these events were transpiring The Union League of Philadelphia was organized for the support of the Government in its great struggle for the maintenance of the Union; and largely through the influence of this institution at that time, throughout the war and until victory crowned our efforts at Appomattox, the City of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania rendered most valiant service. The City of Philadelphia sent eighty regiments to the field. The Union Volunteer and Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloons cared for a million soldiers in transit through the city. The United States Christian Commission, from its headquarters in Philadelphia, expended \$2,524,512 in caring for the soldiers, and it distributed stores valued at \$2,953,767. The Sanitary Fair held in Logan Square, in 1864, realized \$1,080,000 for the sick and wounded soldiers; and one firm of bankers, Jay Cooke & Company, placed \$3,000,000,000 of bonds of the United States without direct profit to the firm.

Nor is this great work of The Union League and, through its influence, of the City of Philadelphia to be measured by the area and population of our Philadelphia of to-day. In 1861 the population of the City of Philadelphia was but 568,000, less than that of Pittsburgh or Baltimore at the present time. The spirit of its best citizens responded promptly and generously to the call of duty then, as it did in Revolutionary times and has ever since, in every emergency. I cite these facts as illustrations: a banking firm, that of E. W. Clark & Company, placed one-third of the loan of the United States Government for the carrying on of the Mexican War. Stephen Girard furnished the funds for the maintenance of the War of 1812. Robert Morris, more than any other man, made provision for the financial needs of the Government during the Revolution.

The First Defenders finished their first period of duty, while serving in scattered detachments of one, two and three companies, at Fort Washington on the Potomac, at the Navy Yard at Washington, and under General Patterson in his Virginia campaign. Those who participated in that campaign regretted, as did the whole country, that they had not been able to hold and destroy



the rebel army under General Joseph E. Johnson; but that General, slipping away from their front, reinforced Beauregard at Manassas and met General McDowell, at the first battle of Bull Run, on more than even terms. General Joe Johnson was probably the greatest Confederate general of the war, not excepting General Lee. We fought him, under Sherman, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, where he was relieved of his command through jealousy.

Upon the return of the First Defenders to their homes they enlisted in various regiments and served throughout the war, many of them rising to the rank of general officers.

In casting my eyes over the thinned ranks of my comrades of 1861 I see men who served on the Potomac, in the Middle West and in the army and navy in all parts of the country. Comrade Corby was to be with us to-day; he intended to come but is somewhat infirm and the weather may have prevented him from being here. He served in the navy, on board the U. S. Steamship *Hatteras*, which was sunk by the Confederate cruiser *Alabama* off Galveston, Texas, on July 11, 1863. He was taken prisoner by Captain Semmes of the *Alabama* and released on parole at Port Royal, Jamaica. I see Comrade Yeager, of Reading, of the 128th Pennsylvania Infantry, who was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville. Others whom I may name are Comrade Eisenbise, of Lewistown, of the 107th Pennsylvania Infantry; Comrade Gresser, of Allentown, of the 128th Pennsylvania Infantry, wounded in Baltimore forty-nine years ago to-day; Comrades Stevenson, of the 96th; Beck, of the Anderson Cavalry; Evans, Bosbyshell and Auman, of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which dug the mine at Petersburg and which explosion opened a way into the rebel fortifications but which unfortunately was not properly taken advantage of by the Union generals by breaking into the rebel lines. In my experience during the years of war following the three months' service, under Generals Buell, Rosecranz, Thomas, Grant and Sherman, two First Defenders served with me in my regiment; and again and again I met other First Defenders on different fields from Shiloh, Chaplain Hills, Stone River and Chickamauga to Atlanta and the March to the Sea. Two of them were wounded at Stone

River and Chickamauga; and when it was my misfortune to be carried, a prisoner of war, from Atlanta to Charleston, S. C., in August, 1864, I found there Comrades Potts and Heffner of the First Defenders, who were among the six hundred officers held in Charleston jail, under fire, during the bombardment of Charleston by the Union batteries in harbor.

One of the most distressing recollections of my life was the presence there of Captain Potts (who sits in front of me), who had been taken prisoner at Gettysburg thirteen months before my arrival at Charleston and who then seemed no nearer to a release than when first captured. Comrade Potts' regiment, the 151st Pennsylvania Infantry, went into the battle of Gettysburg with 467 men, including officers, and lost 335, of whom 31 were killed outright, 202 wounded and 102 missing. Captain Potts was for nine months in Libby prison, in Richmond, Va.; three months in the rebel prison in Macon, Ga. (where I followed him, occupying probably the same stockade quarters); three months in Charleston, S. C., and five months in Columbia, S. C. —having been held for twenty months as a prisoner of war. On March 1, 1865, he was released on parole, not to take up arms against the Southern Confederacy until exchanged. He never was exchanged and, like myself, is still a prisoner of war on parole.

On this day forty-nine years ago the five hundred and thirty First Defenders, represented here by this small band of fifty, responded to our country's call without hesitation and without thought of bounty, pay or promotion. In looking back over these years we rejoice that it was our good fortune to render this service; to be the leaders, as we were, of the great procession of 2,865,028 men in the armies of our country, which fought for four long years for the maintenance of the principles of liberty and union.

At the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, in this city, on the 12th of February last year, Rev. Henry C. McCook, Chaplain of the Loyal Legion of the United States, recited a poem, of which I will read one stanza. It is as follows:



Turn back the gates of time, ye Veteran band,  
Youth of the Sixties, saviours of our land!  
List! Hear you not our Chieftain's high command  
Sound down the vista of the garnered years,  
The Nation's war-trump on our startled ears?  
Hearken the echoes! Hear those swelling cries!  
See host on host, from sea to sea arise!  
With brows unwrinkled and with undimmed eyes,  
With forms unbent by age, with unflecked hair,  
A Nation's force and fire embodied there!  
With springing, swinging step they Southward move,  
Their youthful hearts aflame with newborn love  
For that dear Flag they proudly bore above,  
With loyal cheers the hills and prairies ring,  
And patriotic songs our Fathers used to sing;  
With beat of bounding hearts and vocal tongues,  
Marching in time to Freedom's war-born songs;  
Thund'ring their mighty cry from shore to shore:  
"We're coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more."

(Long continued applause.)

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SHERWOOD here addressed the Chair and called attention to the omission of the name of Thomas Hulings, of Lewistown, from the list of First Defenders who had been named by Major Thompson. He said he thought that that Comrade was especially worthy of remembrance, because of his tragic death in battle.

PRESIDENT HOPE explained that the limited time allotted to the speakers did not permit of the naming of many of the original five hundred and thirty who had proven themselves worthy of special honor and some of whom had died for their country's cause. He expressed his confidence that the soldier to whom Captain Sherwood referred, although not mentioned by Major Thompson in his address, was gratefully remembered by all his comrades as one who had paid the last full measure of devotion to his country by the sacrifice of his life. (Applause.)

CAPTAIN SHERWOOD replied that he merely desired to express his regret that the omission of the name had occurred.

PRESIDENT HOPE then took up the list of speakers and called upon Mr. Tilden.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM T. TILDEN, Chairman of the House Committee of The Union League, responded in a spirited and earnest welcome which aroused general enthusiasm. He said:



*Gentlemen of the First Defenders' Association:* If there is any service that the House Committee of The Union League could be called upon to perform which they enjoy more than another it is to serve the Old Soldiers of the War of the Rebellion. And although some of us may seem young to some of you, this League is only one year younger than your Association. It was formed one year after Abraham Lincoln swore you in to fight for the old flag; and the building in which you have met to-day and where a reception is about to be tendered to you dates from only four years subsequent to 1861. You are where you belong when you come to The Union League of Philadelphia. Personally I welcome you most cordially, and I know that I speak for my colleagues when I assure you, as I do, that ours is not a mere formal or perfunctory welcome but an expression of our obligation to you for what you did, in the hour of the country's peril, to make it possible for this National institution, The Union League of Philadelphia, to continue its greetings to the country's defenders. And it will be a pleasure for us always to be here to renew our acknowledgments to you whenever you honor us with your presence.

There is not time for a speech, but I will say that you have lived to see "the coming of the Lord" and you have lived to know that "He is marching on." You recognize that the musket is not the only agency by which victories have been gained for the cause of good government. We partake with you the privileges and duties of citizens of a great country and of the great State of Pennsylvania. This institution seeks to honor you; and you are specially honored by the presence of the Governor of the Commonwealth. In the personnel of our officers there are many men well known to you. The President of The Union League was a member of one of the early regiments (196th P. V.) which this institution sent to the war. You have in the Directorate men who wear the same button that our President wears. Would to God that I had a right to display that emblem of patriotism. I would be willing to lose all my other buttons if I could have that one, but I was only six years old when you went to the front.

Welcome you? Yes, we welcome you in a spirit of patriotism, for The Union League was formed to stand for the right in the early days; God forbid that it should fail to stand for right to the limit of time. We support what we believe to be the best interests of the Government. We are Republicans, not in a narrow sense but, because we believe that Republicanism best supports the Union and safeguards the best interests of the American citizen.

Welcome you? Yes, thrice welcome are you from the hills and dales of Pennsylvania to the home of The Union League of Philadelphia. God bless you! God bless those who follow you who are yours of blood! We thank you for coming; and if you feel better for having been here The Union League is more than repaid.

Those of our members who are here to personally welcome you are few in number, but we greet you in the name of all the membership, about twenty-five hundred of the most loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, who believe in the Stars and Stripes and all that they stand for. (Long continued applause.)

PRESIDENT HOPE: Gentlemen, you are now to hear from Comrade Thomas M. Uttley, of Lewistown, Pa., one of the First Defenders.

COMRADE THOMAS M. UTTLEY, of Lewistown, Pa., was generously applauded. He responded:

*Mr. President, Comrades of the First Defenders and Representatives of The Union League of Philadelphia:* I take great pleasure in saying a word on behalf of the men who are guests of this institution to-day. It is possible that we of the generation now passing from the stage of action—a generation represented here to-day by the gray-haired veterans around me—can better than younger men realize and appreciate the value to the Nation of the great institution known as The Union League of Philadelphia, because we lived in a generation and at a time when the services of The Union League were personally known to and were an inspiration for the soldiers of the Union and the citizens of this great commonwealth. We recall the fact that this institution enjoys the proud distinction of having been fore-



most to wield its power and exert its ability and influence in holding up the arms of the President of the United States and encouraging the hearts of the men who responded to his call in the darkest hour of this country's history. In that hour of gloom and despondency, when darkness came over the land, this institution, with its strong arm, its patriotic heart, its money, its encouragement, strengthened the arm of the Government and inspired the hearts of its soldiers. For this we are here to-day to thank you.

We have enjoyed your hospitality; we believe it is tendered in the proper spirit; but we cannot help thinking of the past and remembering what you did for us forty-nine years ago; and it is that precious memory that fills our hearts at this hour. Representing one detachment of the five hundred and thirty men who were the first to respond to the country's call,—the Logan Guards of Lewistown,—I desire to thank you for this delightful entertainment, for the encouragement and support given them by The Union League of Philadelphia in those days of peril and for your kindly disposition to cheer these old men who will soon have disappeared from the platform.

That little band of one hundred and eleven men that left the banks of the Juniata in 1861, some of whom I see here to-day though very few, came from all the ranks of life and represented all classes of our citizens. When the call for seventy-five thousand men came, they volunteered their services intuitively and went promptly. There were jolly fellows among them. It might be interesting for me to analyze the character of that company. Their number included historians, statesmen, poets, mechanics, lawyers and merchants. All with one accord left their homes and rushed to the rescue of the Government. They served their terms faithfully and some of them came back and married the girls they had left behind them. A large number re-enlisted and served for long periods but, alas, many of these—poor fellows—never again saw the girls they had left behind them. Allusion has been made by my friend on my left, Captain Sherwood, to a member of the Logan Guards who became a distinguished soldier and was killed in battle at Spottsylvania. His remains were never found but he is not forgotten on



Memorial Day in Lewistown. When the nation is contributing its floral offerings in honor of its brave defenders the bitterest tears may be shed and the rarest exotics dedicated to his memory but these cannot reach the mound that covers brave Tom Hulings. There are others of the same company who lie in unknown graves.

Many of the members of the Logan Guards achieved distinction during the war, and that one company furnished to the Union service three generals, one colonel, eight majors, thirteen captains, eleven first lieutenants, six second lieutenants and one adjutant.

Having no prepared speech and not knowing that I would be called upon, I have but little more to say and that is to give expression to the fact that the spirit of patriotism dominated the men of that company. Their only motive was to help preserve the Union of the States. They differed in political affiliations; some were Democrats, some Republicans and others may have belonged to other parties; in fact there were seventy-two Democrats in a total of one hundred and eleven; but they ignored not only political convictions but family ties, because they engaged in a civil war in which men sometimes confronted as foes members of their own households. Fathers were on one side and sons on the other. It was not as when

In rival strength contending nations meet  
And love of conquest madly hurls a monarch from his seat;  
But many a warm cemented tie was riven in anguish wild;  
With the foeman's vengeful eye the parent met the child.

On both sides were descendants of the Huguenots, the Covenanters, the Quakers, the Cavaliers and the Roundheads who had peopled this country; and these men, under the impulse of their convictions, found themselves face to face in bloody conflict over the very structure which their forefathers had reared in the Union of the States. In my judgment the way in which those Union volunteers acquitted themselves in that crisis was one of the severest tests of patriotism and adds lustre to the American name. Confronting as foes men of the same nationality and blood, they rose superior to all ties of kindred and, with their

eyes firmly fixed upon the banner of their country, upon which not a stripe had been erased nor a star obscured, they marched forward in the discharge of a stern duty. These men, the remnant of them, have met here to-day. There are but a hundred of them left, possibly not a hundred. On their behalf I desire to express their sincere thanks to The Union League of Philadelphia for this entertainment. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HOPE introduced, as the next speaker, Judge Porter, Vice-President of The Union League.

HON. WM. W. PORTER, Chairman of the Guest Committee of The Union League, who was heartily applauded, responded:

*Your Excellency, the Governor; Mr. President and Guests whom The Union League is delighted to honor:* I think, gentlemen, that on no occasion of my life have I realized that sense of utter humility which impresses me to-day when looking into these faces, listening to these voices and harking back to a time when, in the course of nature, my years were too few for me to be a participant in your grand achievements. God only knows the man who has within him the power to achieve the heroic; God only knows the man who has the courage in his heart until the opportunity comes for him to demonstrate it for himself. Sitting here, the feeling has come to me that this was true of the men who came from your valley of the Juniata and some of whom were in those awful struggles later on. God knows whether if my years had been yours I would have had in me the power to do what you have done and have done it without the lapse of time for consideration. Gentlemen, it may be in one sense that your ears were fatigued with the panegyrics addressed to you and the eulogiums passed upon your conduct at your previous meetings; and therefore, in the moment that I will address you, I may take a little broader ground.

The note was struck a moment ago—patriotism. The very atmosphere of this room is redolent with this patriotism with which our hearts beat. What is patriotism? It has been defined to be love of country. I can understand how that definition would apply to a subject of Great Britain; how he, with a



more or less familiar knowledge of the restricted territory of his land, could have a sensation of genuine affection for his "tight little isle." I can understand how the Frenchman, the citizen of our sister republic now, with the greater knowledge he has of the small territory of his national home, could have a feeling which might be said to be one of genuine affection for his native land. I can see how the Swiss, peering down the crevasses or looking up to the dignified peaks all moulded by the Great Artificer, could find there a stimulus to that throb which means genuine affection. But, gentlemen, there is something in American patriotism that is bigger and broader than that. It is almost incomprehensible to think that you and I can have the sensation of affection for this enormous territory of ours over which this national emblem waves. And yet, strange as we are in a new country, representative of the nations of the whole world, there is to-day, in every one of us—in you who have struggled and in ourselves who have reaped the reward of your struggles—a sensation that can only be described as genuine, pure, real affection for this land of ours from the East to the Western ocean, from the North to the Southern gulf, as a whole.

But there is more than that in American patriotism. It is not only love of land. Look over the short record of our history. From the moment we struck the first blow in the War of the Revolution until the call came to you in that fratricidal struggle, never has there been a battle fought that was predicated upon any personal ambition, upon any desire to extend the realm of governmental power over additional territory but, always and invariably, upon a love of country beneath and, on the very surface, a struggle for high principle. It is true of all of our wars. Let me add, gentlemen, in conclusion, you were no strangers to this class. It was to you the call came to preserve the integrity of the national family; and, in addition to that, you made your struggle for the highest principles of humanitarianism. (Applause.)

COL. O. C. BOSBYSELL, of Philadelphia, a former President of the First Defenders' Association, was the next to respond to the



call of the Chair. His response was an original Ode to the Veterans, as follows:

Ye seventy years old youngsters  
Who gather here to-day  
Are not the supple, frisky lads  
Who march'd forth to the fray  
In eighteen hundred sixty-one,  
When Lincoln issued call  
For seventy-five thousand men  
To quell the rebel squall.

Oh, no! Your heads are bow'd and gray—  
Your steps are getting slow,  
And the ranks are thinning sadly  
As down the hill you go—  
The spirit of old sixty-one  
Still sings within your breast—  
Thank God! the old time loyal heart  
Will never be at rest

Till called to join the ranks above—  
The sons who follow, then  
Will spread the crop of loyalty  
To all the Nation's men—  
The women, too, whose helping hands  
Are ever offered free,  
Supporting, nursing, gathering  
Where service best can be,

Are sure to help the cause along  
Of patriotic zeal—  
Thus, what you did in sixty-one  
Becomes the Public weal,  
Impossible to estimate  
The value of your acts—  
They are stamp'd upon the ages  
As well established facts.

Amid the fires of civil strife  
The Union League was born.  
Its helpful aid was ever bent  
To right the frightful wrong  
Attempted by the wicked hands  
Who sought the Nation's life,  
Who'd banish freedom from the land  
By fratricidal strife.

The Union League—a mighty force  
In downing Rebel Fold,  
Would now, whilst Peace has come to stay,  
Honor the FIRST enroll'd.  
So, Boys, right now, when forty-nine  
Long years have pass'd and gone,  
Since you buckl'd on your armor  
And marched to Washington,

The Union League now welcomes you  
Within its loyal halls,  
And bids you know it's honor'd, too,  
To have you in these walls.  
Old Pennsylvania is proud  
Of each and every one  
For having honor'd her so much  
As FIRST in sixty-one,

Of all the many thousand troops  
Who sprang to Freedom's call—  
The FIRST of all the mighty host  
To haste the rebel's fall.  
A glorious note in Hist'ry's page  
Your action well displays—  
The youth who reads will prompted be  
In Patriotism's ways.

A strain of sadness comes o'er all,  
In gathering here to-day—  
The vacant places in the ranks  
Are more than one dare say.  
Of five hundred thirty youngsters  
So blithe in sixty-one,  
The numbers now are quickly told—  
Soon answer will be "None!"

As long as any shall be left  
To welcome eighteenth day,  
The mem'ries of the past will come  
To cheer all on the way  
To the blest and happy Country  
Coming so very near,  
Where, as the Sergeant calls the roll,  
"Five hundred thirty"—"Here!"

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT HOPE: We will now have one word from General Wagner, an old soldier and one of the early defenders of the Union.

GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER, of the Board of Directors of The Union League, responded:

*Mr. President, Comrades and Gentlemen:* The "one word" shall be, and that only, that the best speech of the day will not be made at this time; and that is my speech. The general reception was fixed for two o'clock, and it is now a quarter after two. I thank you; and some day, when there is more time and fewer speeches, I shall be glad to say a few words to the First Defenders—not now. (Cries of "Go on.") No, I will not. We followed you in 1861, and we will keep on following you until the end of time, but not now in the shape of a speech. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HOPE: Gentlemen, all good things must come to an end, and this delightful function has come to that point. We have detained our fellow-members, who with great patience are awaiting us in the reception room, the exercises here having been more prolonged than we anticipated. We will now leave this table and adjourn to the Reception Room, where members of The Union League will be greatly pleased to greet you.

(A reception in the adjoining room, where the guests were personally greeted and socially entertained by the officers and members of The Union League, followed, after which a group photograph of the assemblage was taken on the exterior of the Club building.)

#### WASHINGTON ARTILLERISTS.

AUMAN, GENERAL WILLIAM	.....414 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
BOSBYSELL, OLIVER C.	.....4048 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
BETZ, JOEL H.	.....2510 Eighth Ave., Altoona, Pa.
BEARD, SAMUEL	.....414 Walnut Street, Reading, Pa.
BECK, CHARLES E.	.....Palmyra, N. J.
BANNAN, FRANCIS B.	.....510 Mahantongo St., Pottsville, Pa.
CORBY, THOMAS	.....305 W. Norwegian St., Pottsville, Pa.
EVANS, CHARLES	.....1313 W. Norwegian St., Potts- ville, Pa.
HAMMER, THOMAS	.....225 Chapel Terrace, Reading, Pa.



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HARTMAN, GEORGE H. ....	1222 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
NAGLE, EDW. ....	Soldiers' Home, Erie, Pa.
POTTS, CHARLES P. ....	726 W. Norwegian St., Pottsville, Pa.
SLINGLUFF, CHARLES ....	140 W. Marshall St., Norristown, Pa.
SMITH, ROBERT ....	211 Jackson St., Port Carbon, Pa.
STEVENSON, HUGH M. ....	501 E. Arch St., Pottsville, Pa.
STITZER, GENERAL FRANCIS A. ...	Laramie, Wyoming.
THOMPSON, HEBER S. ....	15th and Mahantongo Sts., Potts- ville, Pa.
WEAVER, JOHN C. ....	2025 Marvine St., Phila., Pa.

#### NATIONAL LIGHT INFANTRY.

DOWNEY, DANIEL ....	National Soldiers' Home, Hamp- ton, Va.
FOLEY, EDMUND ....	St. Clair, Pa.
IRVING, WILLIAM ....	Main St., Lykens, Dauphin Co., Pa.
MCDONALD, JAMES J. ....	137 Eleventh St., N. E., Wash- ington, D. C.
WENRICH, FRANK ....	223 N. Camac St., Phila., Pa.
YERGER, HENRY ....	322 W. Bacon St., Palo Alto, Pa.

#### RINGGOLD LIGHT ARTILLERY.

GERY, ADDISON ....	326 Windsor St., Reading, Pa.
HELMS, ANDREW S. ....	2458 N. Douglas St., Phila., Pa.
RUSH, HENRY ....	729 Washington St., Reading, Pa.
SILVIS, GEO. W. ....	Rosemont, Montgomery Co., Pa.
YEAGER, F. M. ....	433 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

#### ALLEN INFANTRY.

COLE, NORMAN N. ....	1234 E St., Anacostia, S. E., Washington, D. C.
DIETRICH, CHARLES M. ....	19 N. Penn St., Allentown, Pa.
DERR, WILSON H. ....	223 N. West St., Allentown, Pa.
GRESSER, IGNATZ ....	325 Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
JACOBS, DAVID ....	727 Monocacy St., Bethlehem, Pa.
KRESS, WILLIAM ....	830 Liberty St., Allentown, Pa.
KEIPER, GEORGE S. ....	2963 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SCHMECK, S. H. ....	517-19 Main St., Slatington, Pa.

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**LOGAN GUARDS.**

PATTON, LIEUTENANT ROBERT W. .23 W. 12th St., New York City.  
EISENBISE, E. W. ....816 Edgemont Ave., Chester, Pa.  
COGLEY, JEREMIAH ....430 W. Lemon St., Lancaster, Pa.  
COMFORT, SAMUEL M. ....128 S. 15th St., Phila., Pa.  
FICHTHORN, JOSEPH A. ....Market St., Lewistown, Pa.  
SHERWOOD, WILLIAM ....Lewistown, Pa.  
UTTLEY, THOMAS M., Esq. ....29 N. Main St., Lewistown, Pa.  
WENTZ, FRANKLIN H. ....124 W. Third St., Lewistown, Pa.  
WALTERS, HENRY A. ....100 Third St., Lewistown, Pa.





FAREWELL REMARKS

UPON THE OCCASION OF THE LAST MEETING OF

THE UNION LEAGUE

IN

THE OLD ASSEMBLY HALL

LOCATED IN THE ORIGINAL MIDDLE SECTION  
OF THE PROPERTY

NOVEMBER 14, 1910



The meeting for the nomination of Officers and Directors having adjourned, MR. JAMES F. HOPE, President of The Union League, said:—

*Fellow Members*, we will now take up the programme of the evening, of which a notice was sent out by the House Committee. If we are not disappointed, this meeting will be the last to be held in this historic hall. In all probability, before the time arrives for the next annual meeting this section of the property in which we are now assembled will be in the course of removal, to make room for the extension of the new Fifteenth street building, eastward, to the west wall of the original building. We have now come to the parting of the ways.

“Old things are passed away,  
Behold all things are become new.”

In the early eighties quite a few members became very much interested in the question of providing larger facilities for billiard and pool tables and to erect a large hall for Art Loan Exhibitions, receptions, banquets and meetings of The Union League and its members. Accordingly 248 of them made personal contributions towards a building which was then known as “The Annex,” which is now known as the “Billiard Room” on the first floor, and the Assembly Hall on the second floor. The Billiard Room was equipped with ten tables, and it has afforded a great deal of recreation and pleasure to our members from that time until to-day.

This Assembly Hall has been the scene of many notable banquets to Republican Presidents and other distinguished men of our country. These entertainments have not been confined to American celebrities, as on one occasion Prince Henry of Prussia was the guest of honor. The last notable event was the banquet to Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States, on the eighty-seventh anniversary of the birth of General



Ulysses S. Grant, April 27, 1909; and it remains a memorable one.

The work, the creation, the glory of the men of the eighties must give place to the march of improvement; but the memories, the sentiments, that cling around this grand old room, will never be forgotten but will be recalled with pride as long as The Union League shall exist and so long as patriotism shall hold a place in the hearts of its membership. (Applause.) I will not enlarge upon this theme, as there are those to follow me who will set forth in more eloquent words than mine the glorious names of the patriots, statesmen, soldiers and sailors who have been honored by The Union League and who reflected honor upon this Club by their presence and have made this room the most famous banquet hall in the country. I now have pleasure in presenting the oldest surviving former President of The Union League, C. Stuart Patterson, Esq.

FORMER PRESIDENT C. STUART PATTERSON ascended the platform and was greeted by the members with enthusiasm. Responding with characteristic spirit and earnestness, he said:

*Gentlemen of The Union League:* I enjoy a distinction which, as your President has said, is unique; I have the honor to be not only a former President, but also, by reason of the fact that my more distinguished predecessors have passed over and joined the majority, I am the oldest living former President of this great Club. I congratulate the Club upon its splendid past, its glorious present, under the administration of President Hope, and its well-founded hopes of a yet more glorious future.

The Union League of Philadelphia has a great history. Formed in the dark days of the Rebellion to sustain the hands of the chosen leader of the Nation, it rendered to the Government of this country a service greater than was ever given by any similar organization to any Government. This Club raised, organized, armed, equipped, and presented to the Government of the United States nine regiments of infantry. Many of the members of the Club served in the Armies of the Union. More than that, the Club, throughout the whole of the war, stood stead-

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fastly behind the Government, ready and prompt to support it in every effort for the suppression of the Rebellion. In later days, the League was not less conspicuous in civic triumphs. It led the way in the demand for a revision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania; and it was due to the efforts of this Club that our present State Constitution came into existence, and has been put in force. When the heresy of Free Silver alarmed the country, threatening individual bankruptcy and national dishonor, the Club took prompt action to avert political and financial disaster. In 1895 a meeting, held in the hall in which we are assembled, demanded the repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman Act; and the voice of this League rang out through the land, and rallied the Republican party to the support of that wise and necessary measure. The first State Convention to declare for the maintenance of a sound currency was the Republican Convention of the State of Pennsylvania in 1896; and the resolution adopted by that Convention as a plank of its platform, was the first emphatic declaration in favor of the gold standard. That resolution was framed by two members of this Club, the then President (Col. Silas W. Pettit) and the then Secretary, and the Secretary presented it to the State Convention, which adopted it and sent it to the National Convention of that year.

Many memories are revived by the present occasion, but neither time nor opportunity will permit me to refer to all of them, nor, indeed, to all of the illustrious achievements of the Club.

In this hall, on the night of the election of 1896, I had the honor of reading the election returns and announcing the election of President McKinley, and the triumph of the principles for which he stood; and then The Union League, led by that banner, which is only brought forth on great occasions, and which we are to follow from this hall to-night for the last time, marched in solid phalanx, and amid cheering thousands, to the old State House, and reverently, and with bared heads, thanked God for the preservation of the country from all the evils, and all the miseries, which would have resulted from a Republican defeat in that momentous year.



To this hall President McKinley came at the close of the triumphant campaign of 1896 and personally thanked The Union League of Philadelphia for its efforts in support of the Republican party. It was here also that President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart, all the members of his Cabinet, the general officers of the army, and the captains of the ships that fought at Santiago, received the congratulations and the thanks of The Union League at the close of the war with Spain.

This Club is now about to have that for which some of us have been hoping for years past—a club house worthy of its name and fame. That which seemed to be an iridescent dream is now—thanks to President Hope and the men associated with him—rapidly becoming a reality. But, gentlemen, let us not fail, in the future, to remember the past of the Club, and to be true to that past. Let us remember, that, while this is the finest social club in the world, it is something more than a social club; that it was founded to achieve high and noble results; that it has a history and traditions to which its present and its future members must be true. It is, and it must ever remain, a Republican Club. (Applause.) The Republican party has always been a party of principle; the Republican party has been, and is, greater than any men, and greater than any man. (Applause.) Tested by its record in the past, that party stands for obedience to the Constitution; for the preservation of the Union; for the United States, and equally for the States, in their constitutional sphere of action; for the maintenance of order; for the protection of property; for the enforcement of the laws; for respect for the courts and the administration of justice (Applause); and for equality of opportunity for all men. Let us not forget—and this is a most important consideration—that it always has been, and I trust it always will be, an essential feature of the policy of the Republican party, that there must be protection to American industry. (Applause.) We have learned in the past that Protection means Prosperity. We have learned, by bitter lessons too often, that Free Trade, or anything approaching to Free Trade, means Adversity. There have been in the past crises in which this Club has rendered



great public services. In the future this Club will again be called upon to render great public services. To that end, let us be vigilant that none but Republicans be placed on guard. (Enthusiasm.)

PRESIDENT HOPE:—I now have pleasure in calling upon former President Edward T. Stotesbury:—

MR. STOTESBURY came forward in response to the call of the Chair and was hailed with many manifestations of kindly feeling and personal regard. He responded as follows:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*—It gives me great pleasure to be present to-night and make a few remarks. In one respect, the occasion is a sad one, as we realize that this is the last time we will gather in this Assembly Hall. After what former President Patterson has so well said of The Union League, little remains to be added, and I will content myself by referring to a few notable events that occurred during my administration as President of this great Club. I think that one of the most important of these was the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday on February 12, 1903, at which time the bronze tablet, in the main corridor of the original building, was unveiled, and which was erected at an expense of over eight thousand dollars, "In commemoration of the Regiments recruited and the patriotic services rendered during the War of the Rebellion by The Union League of Philadelphia." The central figure of the tablet represents the spirit and genius of The Union League bringing munitions of war to the loyal citizen. That memorial is destined to adorn this Club House forever. If the front section of the Club building is ever rebuilt, the tablet will be placed in an equally conspicuous position, so that not only the present members of The Union League, but those who follow them, may have an enduring testimonial of our appreciation of the valor and fidelity of the men who were recruited by this patriotic Club to maintain the great American Union. (Applause.)

Another occasion was the Army and Navy celebration, November 28, 1903, which was attended by one of the most distin-

guished assemblages ever brought together at The Union League House. Among the guests were

Lieutenant General Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. A.,  
Major General John R. Brooke, U. S. A.,  
Major General Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A.,  
Brigadier General A. E. Bates, U. S. A.,  
Brigadier General C. F. Humphreys, U. S. A.,  
Brigadier General John A. Johnston, U. S. A.,  
Colonel E. H. Crowder, U. S. A.,  
Lieutenant Colonel Frank Heath, U. S. A.,  
Brigadier General John W. Schall, N. G. P.,  
Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.,  
Rear Admiral George Remey, U. S. N.,  
Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N.,  
Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U. S. N.,  
Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N.,  
Rear Admiral W. T. B. Harris, U. S. N.,  
Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N.,  
Captain William H. Brownson, U. S. N.,  
Brigadier General George F. Elliott, U. S. M. C.,  
General David McMurtrie Gregg, Commander in Chief, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States,  
General John C. Black, Commander in Chief, Grand Army of the Republic,  
Honorable George C. Perkins, U. S. Senator from California,  
Honorable Boies Penrose, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania,  
Honorable Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania,  
Honorable John A. T. Hull, Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, U. S.,  
Honorable John Weaver, Mayor of Philadelphia,

and Honorable Frank S. Black, former Governor of New York, who delivered a memorable address on "The Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy in the days when The Union League was founded: Abraham Lincoln."

The decorations consisted of the most elaborate military and naval electrical display, and were arranged with the single



thought of appropriateness of the events which happened during the country's stress and gloom during the Civil War. Over the mantelpiece was a painting of President Lincoln, surrounded by twenty-four battle flags wrapped around their staffs, mute testimonials of the regiments recruited by The Union League and which went to the front during the early sixties. Directly opposite were two clusters of portraits, each built in the shape of the shield of the United States and surrounded by red, white and blue incandescent lamps. In the center of each was a wreath of immortelles, indicative of victory and fame. One shield contained the portraits of heroes of the Army, to wit: Secretary Stanton and Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Meade, and the other shield contained the portraits of the heroes of the Navy, to wit: Secretary Welles, Admirals Farragut, Foote, DuPont and Goldsborough.

On January 30, 1905, The Union League tendered a reception and banquet to Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, who then was our guest for the third time. Among the distinguished guests present were

Honorable Preston Lea, Governor of Delaware,  
Honorable Edward C. Stokes, Governor of New Jersey,  
Honorable Boies Penrose, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania,  
Honorable John Weaver, Mayor of Philadelphia,  
Honorable Henry H. Bingham, House of Representatives,  
Honorable Charles Emory Smith, former U. S. Postmaster General,

Mr. William Loeb, Jr., Secretary to the President,  
Lieutenant General Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. A., Retired,  
Brigadier General Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A.,  
Surgeon General P. M. Rixey, U. S. N.

It was on this occasion that Honorable Charles Emory Smith, responding to the toast "The Union League of Philadelphia, organized to preserve the integrity of the American Union," addressed Abraham Barker and Ellis Yarnall, the two surviving members of the Union Club, as follows: "Venerable Founders, you have come down to us from the birth of The Union League.



It is your proud honor to have been enrolled in that notable company who, in the crisis of our country's history, pledged themselves to unfaltering loyalty and unwavering devotion. You have spanned the whole period from the foundation of the League to the present triumphant hour. You are happily spared to receive to-night the homage of our filial gratitude and affection. In the name of The Union League, with the approval, I am sure, of all its members, I lay at your feet the reverent tribute of its undying honor for your patriotic service to the Republic and for the noble legacy of example you have left those who follow you."

On March 29, 1905, Honorable Charles Warren Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States, was tendered a dinner by the Board of Directors and a reception by the members of The Union League.

On May 11, 1905, the Fortieth anniversary of the opening of the Broad Street Building was celebrated. Honorable Chauncey M. Depew, U. S. Senator from New York, was the guest of honor and delivered an address upon the "Men and events which brought the Republican Party into existence." A very interesting feature of the occasion was the presence of forty-six surviving members who were on the roll when the League House opened May 11, 1865.

As a souvenir of the occasion, the Board of Directors published a contemporary description of The Union League from the *Philadelphia Press* of Thursday, May 11, 1865, and the remarks of President Lincoln at a reception tendered to him on Friday, June 17, 1864, by The Union League, then located at 1118 Chestnut Street.

Now a word upon another topic. Some of the younger men who are now being admitted to membership were not born when this League was organized. Upon them the future of this organization will depend; and I say to them that if they would perpetuate its prestige and influence, they must not forget the principles upon which the League was founded. The paramount object of the founders was to open a home for loyalty, to disseminate patriotic principles throughout the whole country and to preserve the integrity of the American Union. Throughout

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its long career, The Union League has shown how much may be achieved by a large body of intelligent and right-minded men, animated by righteous purposes and striving for noble ends. Called into being in the midst of unexampled tumult, it had to encounter the most formidable obstacles. Strong in its convictions of right, and in its array of forces, it met and overcame them; and if there should ever arise a question that concerned the nation at large, such as the adoption of a general public policy or the election of a chief magistrate of the country, it may be safely predicted that The Union League would resume its activity and keep up its standard, and be found, where it has been, and ever should be, doing battle for the right.

I think that nothing further remains for me to say except that we may congratulate ourselves and all our members upon the beautiful quarters which have been provided for our comfort and convenience in the recently completed Fifteenth Street addition to the League Building. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HOPE called upon Hon. Edwin S. Stuart as the next on the list of former Presidents in the order of seniority.

GOVERNOR STUART, yielding to solicitations, came forward to the platform amid a tumult of cheers. The applause was renewed at intervals during his response. Speaking with his usual earnestness and force, he said:

*Mr. President and Fellow Members:* I am here to-night not as Governor but as a fellow member of The Union League, of which I am a former President; and I want to say in all sincerity that no distinction or honor ever came to me that I appreciated so highly as that of being President of The Union League of Philadelphia. Until my dying day the recollection of it will be to me a source of profound gratification. I do not propose to detain you to-night but simply to say that I yield to no man in my admiration for and fealty to this patriotic and public-spirited organization. This League was formed to uphold the hands of Abraham Lincoln at a time when that great patriot did not have as many friends as he had later, at a time when he



needed friends and at a time when an American citizen who proclaimed himself a friend of Abraham Lincoln did so because he was a loyal American and because he believed in the perpetuity of the American republic.

In common with my brethren of the League I am pleased with the improvements here, as they will make this one of the finest club houses in the world; but while we congratulate ourselves upon the evidences of our growth and prosperity we must not forget that it was the unselfish labors and patriotic motives of its founders, in 1861 and '62, that made this institution possible. We must remember that its power and influence are due not to any merit of our own but to the achievements of men whose high ideals of public duty were an inspiration to those who came after them. All honor to their memory. On the 22nd of November, 1912, this Club will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding; and I hope that all of us who live to see that day will witness a celebration worthy of and commensurate with the importance of the event. Let me say that I want to see displayed in this Club House, in enduring bronze, so that they will last forever, the names of the men who made the Union League possible.

Now, in all our jubilations let us not forget what this Union League stands for. It stands for patriotism, love of country. Our Club may continue to grow and its building may be enlarged but let us not forget the traditions handed down to us by the founders. Let us resolve as we never did before to emulate the example of the noble men who formed this institution, so that The Union League of Philadelphia, a hundred years from now, will stand, as it does to-day, a monument to the memory of the patriotic men of Philadelphia who founded it. (Cheers.)

PRESIDENT HOPE (resuming his narrative of the changes in the League property), said:

Notwithstanding the enlarged billiard and pool facilities, still further room was required; and in 1890 an additional room was provided, known as the "Benson Annex," almost entirely through the generosity of Major Edwin N. Benson. He has passed into the Great Beyond but his association with The



Union League in general and this room in particular will be remembered as a rich legacy so long as The Union League continues; and his name will be perpetuated by the bronze tablet which will be placed on a wall of the new building. One of his own name and kin, one who has always been held in the highest esteem and affection by his fellow-members, will now address you—Col. R. Dale Benson.

COLONEL BENSON, who was generously applauded, responded from his place in the audience, as follows:

I trust, Mr. Chairman, there cannot arise the question of the delicacy involved in the fact of my personally making acknowledgment of the kindly mention of the late Edwin N. Benson on a ground of kinship.

The appropriateness of such references on this eventful occasion in the history of the League, I feel cannot be questioned.

Ignoring family relationship, my friendship and association with him during his entire life was of the most intimate character.

While it is not my intention, nor would it be appropriate at this time that I should attempt to review his life, or enter upon an eulogy of him, but, may I not say that we were playmates in childhood; schoolmates in boyhood, and students together in the University of Pennsylvania, both having entered that institution the same year; both participating in the great struggle during the Civil War for the maintenance of the Union States; also for nearly a quarter of a century, associated as Executors or Trustees in administering family estates, and until death came, we were the closest and most confidential of friends.

Why should I not be permitted to respond to this tribute of my friend, paid to him by The Union League of Philadelphia, wherein we were associated as members for nearly a half a century.

I had a deep and profound respect for the man and his virtues.

The late Edwin N. Benson was a gentleman of courtly manners, broad minded in his citizenship, a man who aimed at high

ideals, of cultured mind, warm hearted and generous, true as steel in his friendships, and a devoted and loyal member of The Union League. Next to his family, I am firmly of the opinion that The Union League commanded his affections.

The Club called him to occupy every position of honor within its gift; to sit in its Board of Directors, to occupy the position of Vice-President, and finally the Presidency for a protracted term. He deeply appreciated these honors that came to him, and has frequently expressed himself with a deep-hearted earnestness.

That I may be justified in thus speaking of him, permit me briefly to recite his record in The Union League.

Elected to the Membership, May 31, 1863.

Elected to the Directorate, 1871 to 1873.

Elected to the Directorate, 1875.

Defeated as a candidate for President, 1876.

The issue at that election was the participation of the League in municipal politics; Mr. Benson opposed same. The result of that election was followed by the withdrawal of a large body of the membership, and the position of Mr. Benson has been sustained, and I trust the question has been settled for all time.

Elected to the Vice-Presidency, 1878 to 1883.

Elected to the Presidency, 1884 to 1887.

Declined a renomination, 1888.

Besides this, in 1881 he conceived the necessity for the enlargement of the Club House; was chairman of the Building Committee, which building was built by subscription, and his generous donation to the building fund made possible the erection of this "Annex," in which we are now assembled this evening; besides, in 1890, recognizing the crowded condition, and a demand for the extension of the Billiard Room, upon his motion and by his generous contribution was made possible an additional Billiard Room known as the "Benson Annex," which is an evidence of his devotion to the interests of the Club; besides this, the walls of your halls and rooms in this building



speak of his generous affection for the Institution by his gifts that adorn same.

He was jealous of the traditions of the League, recognized the objects of its charter; was himself a patriot of the highest order, and in every way exhibited his devotion to his country, his state and his city.

Your Charter qualifies the only requirement for membership to be, "Loyalty" to the Government, and if I conceive the position of this Club correctly, it is an unique Institution, neither political, social or commercial *per se*, but a remarkable combination of all, and has proven itself in the past, as we trust it shall in the future, a great supporter and upholder of our National Government.

Customs, laws, and times may change, but the cardinal principles of The Union League,—never!

May it be our charge to maintain those principles of The Union League, preserve its traditions, that the organization may live for time to come as the exponent of "Loyalty" to the Government.

I wish it could have been decreed that the late Edwin N. Benson might have been personally present on this occasion, surely his presence would have been an inspiration, his example of devotion to the institution worthy of following; and he might have been permitted to join in this "farewell" to this Hall with all its prestige and history. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT HOPE resumed his address, as follows:

Again a little bit of building history. Up to 1891 the dining facilities afforded by the Club House were confined to the two rooms now known as the Old Café and the Breakfast Room or Restaurant, both of which are located off the main corridor of the original Broad street Building, east of the cigar desk. When the drift of the business of the city centered around Broad and Chestnut streets the Club House became a popular rendezvous, where the members could spend a social hour at luncheon, in the middle of the day. This increased attendance compelled the enlargement of the dining facilities, and the only site available



for this purpose was the garden, in the rear of the Breakfast Room or Restaurant, just south of "The Annex;" whereon it was decided to erect the present large Café with a commodious kitchen underneath. Even this is now inadequate for the noonday demands, and the capacity of this room has been doubled on the plan for the new building, which will be erected on this site.

A distinguishing feature of the administration of Judge Beeber was the submission of a plan, which was adopted by the corporation in 1908, for the improvement of the League property as a whole; the proposition having been before the Corporation and the Board of Directors for the previous ten or twelve years. I now have pleasure in calling upon my predecessor, Hon. Dimmer Beeber.

JUDGE BEEBER was applauded with much spirit, and the audience paid special tribute to the names of the distinguished men whom he mentioned in his response. He said:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of The Union League:* The passing of this old banquet hall is attended with more than an ordinary feeling of regret. The inspiring, elevating memories that cling around these walls, on which hang the artistic presentments of the military, naval and civilian heroes of the great Civil War, have endeared the place to us, and we cannot allow it to sink into dull oblivion without some manifestation of sentiment. Here, within these walls, have spoken the leaders of the National Government during many of the years gone by. Even before these walls were erected this Club enjoyed the distinguished honor of entertaining the imperturbable, taciturn Grant, the genial, peace-loving Hayes; and in the years during which this hall has been used for entertainments we have had the pleasure of having sit at our board the profound scholar, the immaculate and upright statesman, Benjamin Harrison, and the gentlemanly, politic, brainy and wise McKinley. Among other guests who honored our board were the strenuous, tempestuous Roosevelt and, last but not least, the placid, genial and astute William H. Taft. This hall is fragrant with recollections not only of eminent men but of important events. No great crisis has oc-

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curred in the history of this country since the outbreak of the Civil War, in which this Club has not been called upon to lend its assistance to the Government; and—glory be to all of us—on no occasion has this Club ever failed to respond. Its value was appreciated by the Great Martyr whose pictured face now looks down upon the successors of the founders of The Union League; and if his spirit was permitted to hover near this spot, which would be ever green and precious in his memory, it would say to you gentlemen, the successors of the great men in the Congress of the Nation who trusted him and lifted up his hands, “Peace be with you.” We are assembled now to bid a last farewell to this famous hall, crowded as it is with memories that appeal to the noblest instincts of every American citizen; and we utter that sad word most reluctantly.

Gentlemen, we are proud of the boast, to which allusion has been made here, that this is a Republican organization. But let us be true to history and deny to no man the full measure of credit that is due him. Let us not forget that among the founders of this Club and their associates were men who were not members of the Republican party. While we cling to the Republican banner and are faithful to Republican doctrines, let us not forget that in the greatest crisis of this nation the Great Leader did not hesitate to call for, to plead for and to gratefully accept the assistance and co-operation of every American citizen. Therefore I say to you we must not narrow the spirit and the influence of this Club; and I say to you we must not be recreant to the memory of those patriotic men who, though they did not train with the party to which we belong, are entitled to their share of the credit that is given to this organization and all other organizations that assisted in the maintenance of the Union. Even your walls here remind us of the faces of men who never were Republicans and yet who gave patriotic, unselfish and devoted service to the National Government, in the Civil War, when the vital principle which that Government was struggling to maintain, the original doctrine proclaimed by Federalists and Democrats alike, was that the laws of the National Government operated upon the individual in defiance and utter disregard of



State lines. That was the principle involved in the Civil War; and it was in sustaining that principle that this Union League won its greatest title to distinction. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, we have a most glorious past. That at least is secure. Our present is promising and hopeful. Our future is in the hands of the younger men now crowding up behind us. Let us indulge the hope that they will be inspired by a love of country that is not fettered by party lines, that they will be loyal and true to that cardinal principle which has been the guiding star of this organization. I say to those young men about us and upon whom the responsibility for the future devolves, lift yourselves up into an atmosphere beyond and above that of the petty strifes of localities and the personal ambitions of individuals; remember that you represent an organization that stands not for a city or a county, but for a State and a Nation. If they will guide themselves accordingly and will be faithful and zealous in their support of the National Government upon the principles laid down by the fathers, the future of The Union League of Philadelphia will be as safe in their hands as its present is in ours and as glorious as was its past in the days of the founders. (Cheers.)

PRESIDENT HOPE, in calling upon Hon. William W. Porter, introduced him as the Chairman of the committee which formulated the original resolutions for improving the League property and which suggested an outline of the general plan of improvement.

JUDGE PORTER, who was heartily applauded, responded from his place in the audience. He said:

*Mr. President and Fellow Members of The Union League:* I am unwilling to arrogate to myself any unearned credit or to assume undue responsibility. All that has been done in the erection of the building just completed has been under your direction, gentlemen of the League, and has been carried to its present state of maturity by your Board.

In attempting to respond to the call of the Chair, after the able address that has just been made, I do so reluctantly. I have none of the arts of the orator. I cannot speak with com-



fort to myself or with interest to my auditors, unless the subject be practical and one in which I feel a serious and living interest. The laudations of the historic past of this organization, however appropriate and well deserved, suggest to my mind the query whether there are not times when it is a little humiliating for an organization, as for an individual, to shine too entirely by reflected light.

When The Union League—not The Union League *Club*, for the word “Club” is not in the corporate title—when The Union League of Philadelphia was born there were no heavenly voices singing of peace over the cradle. The clouds of war hung lowering. The babe had no childhood. At the instant of birth it sprang into potential manhood and, in a few years, achieved largely the original purpose for which it was born. The Union of the States was secured and The Union League of Philadelphia had large part in the achievement. In the years that have followed—in your life, Mr. President, and mine—countless times within these walls have we heard, in silvery tones of purest eloquence and finished oratory, eulogies of those who have gone before. All honor to them now and ever. But we have come to 1910, to our own times. Is it not pertinent to ask of ourselves, gentlemen, what we have done—you and I—along the lines upon which The Union League was formed? We point with pride to the building now about completed. We feel a satisfaction in the additional improvements being undertaken, knowing that our creature comforts will be largely increased and that luxuries will be added to our Club living. But is that in the line of the original, corporate purpose of this institution? What have we, as men of this generation—you and I—done to warrant our membership in an organization with a past as honorable and brilliant as that of this League? True it is that from time to time, in the last half century, we have risen to the full measure of our opportunity in National affairs. True it is that in this room we have entertained the great of the land and honored ourselves in the doing of it. True it is that we have in recent years furnished to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania one of the best Governors she has ever had (Stuart). (Applause.)

No one honors the past more than I. But let us be practical and a little introspective. I ask again whether that which we are doing is in the line of the original purpose of this League as expressed in the word Patriotism. Looking into my own heart I find myself asking whether there is not something to be done by this body (we may be pardoned for self-praise) the strongest body of Philadelphia men who are "doing things" that can be found in the entire municipality. This organization is not one to promote art: It is not one to foster athletics: It is not one limited to social enjoyment. We are here for a purpose beyond lunching. What is it? In the light of our innate sense of duty are we satisfied to glory in the past? Are we content to rest upon laurels others have won? In my humble judgment (and differing in this in some degree from the speaker who preceded me) I am unwilling that we should be bound by the original test of patriotism during war. Patriotism can be and should be equally manifest and potent during peace. For myself I cannot forget that I was required to be a Republican before I could be a member of The Union League. To me, true Republicanism means Patriotism. (Applause.)

Now to take one step further. I am not disposed to suggest what we can or ought to do, but I do suggest to the active minds of the thinking men; of the Republican men; of this large assembly that there is something we can and ought to do in view of the achievements in the past and our obligations in the present. I believe that if we, members of this Union League of Philadelphia, would, man to man, strike hands in political unity and, with cohesion, make ourselves felt throughout this State as a Republican body there would not be (and, if it had been done in the past, there would never have been) any excuse for reform outside the lines of party. I do not undertake to suggest further, but I do appeal to your Republican citizenship and to your sense of duty to this organization and ask whether there is not something to be done to make the sons of the present more worthy of the fathers of the past. (Enthusiasm.)



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PRESIDENT HOPE, in calling upon the next speaker, said:

Now we come to one who takes a dual part. As chairman of the House Committee he has had charge of the present house and has given ample evidence of his ability to take good care of the comfort and welfare of the members. In addition to that he is Chairman of the Building Committee, which has had charge of the erection of the Fifteenth Street building just completed. For this work he is unusually well equipped, having had large experience in this direction. Capable, energetic and untiring, he has not loaned but given himself to this work, of which the Fifteenth Street section is completed and will be occupied for the first time, to-night, for Club purposes. The second step has been arranged for and the contract duly signed, which calls for completion within twelve months. I ask Mr. Tilden to step to the platform.

VICE-PRESIDENT WM. T. TILDEN, Chairman of the Building Committee, who was enthusiastically greeted, closed the series of responses, as follows:

*Mr. President and Fellow Members of The Union League:* The time for pleasure has arrived, and all seriousness for the present at least is to be brushed aside. Our thanks are due for the excellent addresses to which we have listened; and if the other orators will excuse me for referring particularly to two of those addresses, I will say that I think you have seldom heard such elevating, invigorating and patriotic speeches as those of Judge Beeber and Judge Porter. Certainly no member who calls himself a Republican can take issue with what Judge Porter said in the concluding portion of his address; and under the old flag—thank God we have ever revered it—we can all march.

The time when "Man's inhumanity to man" called forth the formation of The Union League of Philadelphia and the glorious part it played during the dark days of the Civil War have been eloquently and impressively referred to by other speakers, leaving me time for a few words to be confined to the present and future.



It has been a great pleasure, though not free from work and worry, to see grow, under our care, the Fifteenth Street section of the new Union League building and be able to report a successful start upon the second section.

When still a boy, membership in The Union League of Philadelphia was with me a real ambition; and during all the years thereafter deep appreciation has grown deeper. In the midst of joys and sorrows The Union League has been a help to me, and my affection for it will ever last; therefore invitation to offer the last word of farewell in this historic hall I deem as honor, high indeed.

As the League has grown in numbers, wealth and power, it has also grown in worth. Born in trying times it helped not only to save men's souls and make them heroes then, but has kept its ideals high, so that whenever a test of manhood shall be called, the League will be ready to answer as clearly, loudly and truly as it did of yore.

But, Mr. President, in closing I want to express a faith and a belief as our home shall grow and our possessions increase, the loyalty and patriotic devotion of The Union League of the past will be even warmer and greater in the future, and our courage *to be what we know we ought to be* and *to do what we know we ought to do* will be so controlling that we shall be spoken of, when gone to the Great Beyond, as "building even better than we knew" and making this Union League, so great and worthy in its past, a greater, brighter, nobler heritage than even we received.

Differ we will as individuals; differ we must at times, if we are men, in non-essentials; but as a League let us see to it that no blot on its past shall come from anything chargeable to us in its future, and that its ideals grow higher as years wear on; so

Though its old buildings lie mouldering in the ground,  
May its soul go marching on.

Fellow-members, the new section awaits your pleasure.

Ring out the old;  
Ring in the new.

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PRESIDENT HOPE closed the ceremonies with an announcement of the programme to be followed in vacating the Assembly Hall and taking formal possession of the new section on Fifteenth street. He said:

“Taps” will now be sounded, signifying “Lights out” in this old room. After “taps” we will adjourn to the lower floor of the new building, to carry out the second part of this program. We will be preceded by the flag of our country, “Old Glory,” and the banners of The Union League; evidencing the fact that, while we are taking physical leave of this historic Hall, we are taking with us the symbol of our faith, of the genius and spirit of this institution, Patriotism—the principle on which this Club was founded by the fathers. May we ever keep the faith, elevate and keep bright our motto, “*Amor Patriæ Ducit*”—“Love of Country Leads.”

#### ADJOURNMENT.

“Taps having been sounded, the members of The Union League formed in line under official leadership and, following the National Flag and the original Banner of The Union League, escorted by a drum corps, marched from the hall, down the adjoining stairs, to the first floor of the new section fronting on Fifteenth Street.

A Club Night of social enjoyment in the new quarters, with music and refreshments, occupied the remainder of the evening.





ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

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October 31, 1910.

*To the President and Board of Directors of  
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—Your Finance Committee begs to submit its report for the year ending October 31, 1910.

The meeting held April 4th was for the purpose of preparing a plan for financing the proposed construction of the middle section of the League property. This plan was submitted to the Board of Directors, and by them presented to the members at the special meeting of the Corporation held April 23d.

The meeting held October 20th was for the purpose of devising ways and means for meeting the increased cost of maintenance after the opening of the Fifteenth Street building.

After careful consideration, your Committee estimates that to economically and successfully operate the House Department, including salaries, supplies, taxes, interest on bonds, etc., it will require an outlay annually of approximately \$232,209.29. The present income, from all sources is \$217,189.58, or \$15,019.71 less than is apparently needed to operate the house.

In order to overcome this deficiency, your Committee recommends the following:

That an amendment to the By-Laws be offered at the annual meeting, increasing the membership from 2300 to 2600.

(With the enlarged facilities, this increased number could easily be provided for, and in addition to an increased income of \$22,500 annually, the Capital Account would receive \$90,000 from entrance fees, which could be used for the purchase and cancellation of outstanding bonds.)

OR

Instead of admitting additional members, as suggested above, to amend the by-laws by increasing the annual tax from \$75.00 to \$90.00, which would mean an increased income of \$34,500 per annum.

The Auditors have examined the accounts of the Treasurer from time to time and found them correct.

The details of the Income and Capital Accounts appear in the report of the Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Finance Committee,

MORRIS L. CLOTHIER,  
*Chairman.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

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October 31, 1910.

*To the President and Board of Directors of  
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—Your Library Committee has held its meetings with commendable regularity, and I want to thank my fellow members for the splendid support they have given me by their attendance at the meetings, and by their clever and timely suggestions, which have made for whatever success the Committee may have achieved.

The general condition of the Library will, according to established precedent, be set forth in the appendix to this report, but a short statement of the work of the Committee which follows, will probably be of interest to the members of The Union League.

In our present quarters, we have been badly cramped for room, a condition we had hoped to be relieved from by moving into our new quarters on Fifteenth Street, but circumstances have made this impossible up to the present time.

Our shelves have been filling up at a steady rate, on an average for the past ten years of 442 volumes a year, and this year the total has reached 477 volumes.



While this is only a small part of the books of real and permanent value which we have had to select from, your Committee feels that, having consulted the tastes and wants of the members, it has made a reasonably wise choice in its selections.

The Civil War Collection, to which previous Committees have given considerable attention, has been a special study of this Committee, and the collection has been enriched to the extent of eighty-nine volumes.

The complete history of the Republican Party has been another matter that has received our attention, and a beginning has been made to collect matter on this subject.

Many gifts have been received, among which may be mentioned the Novels of G. W. M. Reynolds, from Mr. Henry M. Steel; the Novels of De Maupassant, from Mr. John S. Naylor; a rare copy of Luther's Bible, in German, printed in Nurembourg, in 1692, from Mr. William M. Scott; the History of Wilkes-Barre, from Mr. Robert R. Harvey; and many Government reports and papers, obtained through the courtesy of our Representatives in Congress.

Two additions have been made to our subscription list of periodicals, *The Burlington Magazine* (art monthly) and *The Technical World Magazine* (monthly), and by a payment of \$22.00 to the Publication Fund of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, all of its valuable publications, including its magazine, will be furnished for twenty years without further cost.

It has been decided to preserve a permanent file of a leading Philadelphia paper, and the *Public Ledger* has been selected as the most representative paper for that purpose.

The old periodicals have been distributed among the hospitals, as in former years.

The net income from the Pepper Fund, including a balance of \$109.94, was \$436.44, of which there has been expended for books \$310.81, leaving a balance of \$125.63.

The expenditures from the annual appropriation of \$6,000 have been as follows:

Papers and Periodicals .....	\$1,974 91
Books, Directories, Atlases .....	604 04
Binding .....	157 15
Binders for periodicals .....	21 75
Stationery, Printing .....	19 20
Incidentals .....	61 94
Salary of Librarian .....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,838 99
Leaving a balance of .....	\$1,161 01

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Library Committee,

WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS,  
*Chairman.*

## Appendix to Report of Library Committee.

The present number of volumes in the Library is 13,768, the accessions during the year having been 477, divided as follows:

Works of Reference .....	44
History .....	141
Biography .....	44
Travels .....	23
Fiction .....	97
Poetry and Drama .....	13
Essays and Letters .....	12
Science and Useful Arts .....	9
Fine Arts and Amusements .....	5
Sociology, Politics .....	54
Philosophy and Religion .....	8
Collected Works .....	6
Bibliography .....	2
Magazines bound .....	19
	<hr/>
Volumes .....	477

Of this number 366 were obtained by purchase and 111 by gift. A list of donations, including 179 pamphlets and unbound volumes, is appended. Year-books received from other clubs, 49. Number of volumes bound or repaired, 103. The following changes have occurred in our list of periodicals:—*The Burlington Magazine* and *The Technical World Magazine* have been added. *The Chess Weekly*, *The Twentieth Century Magazine*, and *Putnam's Magazine*, are no longer published, the last mentioned having been absorbed by *The Atlantic Monthly*.

### SUMMARY OF PERIODICALS.

	<i>By Subscription.</i>	<i>By Donation.</i>
Dailies . . . . .	36	7
Weeklies . . . . .	67	20
Monthlies and Quarterlies	58	32
Yearlies . . . . .	19	5
Total . . . . .	244	

### LIST OF DONATIONS.

	DONOR.		
Census Bulletin, 104, Mortality Statistics . . . . .	United States Government.		
Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents . . . . .	"	"	"
Diplomatic and Consular Service ..	"	"	"
Daily Consular and Trade Reports ..	"	"	"
Message of the President, 2d Session	"	"	"
Sixty-first Congress, 5 copies . . . . .	"	"	"
Annual Report of Commissioner of Navigation, 1909 . . . . .	"	"	"
Census Bulletin, 105, Abstract of Annual Report, 1907 . . . . .	"	"	"
Census Bulletin, 106, Supply and Distribution of Cotton, 1909 . . . . .	"	"	"
Register of the Department of State, December, 1909 . . . . .	"	"	"
Annual Report, Director of the Mint for 1909 . . . . .	"	"	"
Report of the Influence of Forests on Climate and Floods . . . . .	"	"	"



## DONOR.

Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1909 .....	United States Government.		
Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1908 .....	"	"	"
Report on Production of Precious Metals in U. S. for 1908 .....	"	"	"
Navy Register for 1910 .....	"	"	"
Census Special Report, Statistics of Cities over 30,000 .....	"	"	"
Twenty-sixth Report of U. S. Civil Service Commission .....	"	"	"
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REPORT  
OF THE  
BUILDING COMMITTEE.

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*October 31, 1910.*

*To the President and Board of Directors of  
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—Your Building Committee begs to submit its report for the year ending October 31st.

The completion of the Fifteenth Street building has been seriously delayed by strikes and other causes and though the building was practically completed on October 1st, at which time we had hoped to open it, the actual acceptance cannot take place before November, although, by agreement, the sleeping rooms on the third and fourth floors have already been partially occupied. Some delay was due to a fire in the plant of the furniture manufacturer, destroying a large portion of The Union League furniture, which had been completed and was ready for delivery. On account of strikes at the mills, the carpets were also seriously delayed.

On checking the plans and specifications with the building so far as completed at this time, your Committee is happy to report that very little remains to be done. The principal unfinished items are the ice and refrigerating plant in the sub-basement, which is expected to be completed not later than November 25th, and the Turkish baths, which are delayed on account of revision of the original plans, but even there all the marble is now in place, and the contractor expects to finish his work by November 30th.



With the above exceptions, the building is practically ready for final acceptance.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Building Committee,

WILLIAM T. TILDEN,  
*Chairman.*

N. B.—Since the date of this report, contract for the middle section of The Union League has been awarded to Messrs. Cramp & Company, of Philadelphia, the lowest bidders, for the sum of \$310,520.00, and same signed on November 7th by your President and Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ART ASSOCIATION.

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October 31, 1910.

*To the President and Board of Directors of  
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—The Art Association begs to submit its report for the year ending October 31, 1910.

Cash balance, November 1, 1909 .....	\$2,601 91
Contributions received from November 1, 1909, to October 31, 1910 .....	1,327 00
Interest on Deposits .....	61 20
	<hr/>
	\$3,990 11
Expenditures, November 1, 1909, to October 31, 1910 .....	1,512 75
	<hr/>
Cash Balance, October 31, 1910 .....	\$2,477 36

During the year, a bronze elephant was presented by Mr. William J. McClary and a large mahogany clock was purchased and placed in the corridor of the Fifteenth Street building; also a number of antique vases, bronze figures, and jardinières, which were advantageously arranged in the various rooms. The statues and pedestals in the main corridor were repaired and cleaned.

The Fifteenth Street building is now finished. Within the next few months it is the purpose of the Art Association to purchase works of art, etc., to decorate the halls and rooms. To do

this will require a large sum of money, and it is hoped that the members will contribute generously towards this end.

Respectfully submitted,

E. BURGESS WARREN,  
*President.*

JAMES BUTTERWORTH,  
*Treasurer.*

CHARLES K. BARNES,  
*Secretary.*

EDWARD T. STOTESBURY,  
R. DALE BENSON,  
GEORGE W. ELKINS,  
*Advisory Committee.*











